BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1851.....NO. 34.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Squares of 12 lines and less, (Nonpareil measure,) for

One square,	1 insertion,	35
Do. do.	2 insertions,	75
Do. do.	3 do.	1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
Do. do.	6 do. do. do.	5 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	8 00
Do. do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 11 A. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 11 A. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

Dr. WILLIAM F. BERRY,

HAS located himself in Clinton, N. C., and offers his professional services to the citizens of Sampson and the adjoining counties.
March 28th, 1851 29-tf

Dr. B. A. KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON,
(Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.)

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally. He is prepared to perform, on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on gold plate.—Whole upper set inserted on the atmospheric principle; having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States. Irregularities in children's Teeth corrected.

☞Office formerly occupied by Dr. WARE. 41-12m

W. G. BROWNE,

PORTRAIT and Miniature Painter, requests persons who wish to have Portraits painted, or to view his collection of Paintings, to visit his Gallery in the Masonic Hall, between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock.
Wilmington, April 11, 1851 31-tf

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is at Mr. Love's Furniture Establishment, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4, 1851 30-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

W. A. MELVIN, W. M. MONROE.

MELVIN & MONROE,

GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention will be paid to all business entrusted to their care.

☞Store first door below London's Building.
April 11, 1851 31-4t

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq, President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

GAUSE & BOWDEN,

COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. F. GAUSE, JOHN C. BOWDEN.

REFEREES.

Gen. ALEX. MCRAE, President W. & R. R. R.
O. G. PARSLEY, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. HALL, President Bank of the State.
JOHN DAWSON, Merchant.
J. & D. MCRAE & Co., Merchants.
P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Merchants. [19v7-1y]

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.

GASTON MEARES.

WILLIAM A. GWATHMEY,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, close personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, a ... House, and Warehouse, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C., May 2, 1851 32-12m

WM. C. HOWARD. W. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. will make liberal cash advances on consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York.

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER,	JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS,	O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS,	E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS,	EDWARD CANTWELL,

October 25, 1850

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants,
A. MARTIN

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 28-1y

J. G. HATCH, W. BURBANK.

HATCH & BURBANK,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

HANSLEY & CURRIE,

BETTENCOURT'S Corner, Wilmington, N. C., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware and Cutlery; Hollow-ware, Wood and Willow-ware; Medicines, Pills, Pain Killer, No. 6, &c. They will give prompt attention to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on any articles sent to them for sale.
Feb. 7th, 1851. 22-6m

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, of the late firm of KEEN & HUSTON, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

ALEX. MacRAE, Jr.,

IMPORTER of China, Glass and Earthenware, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Farming Implements, South side of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 8, 1850 9-tf

D. MCMILLAN, S. DAVIS.

McMILLAN & DAVIS,

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

SULKY and Harness for sale. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Business Cards.

A. B. EVERIETT,

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos. 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, as as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.
April 18, 1851 32-tf

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
March 14, 1851. 27-1y

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

PETER M. WALKER,
(Of the late firm of James & Walker,)

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention paid to all business in his line. [29-v7-3m]

BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
Feb. 28th, 1851 25-12m

JOHN S. JAMES,
(Of the late firm of James & Walker,)

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. [29-v7-3m]

DUGALD McMILLAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions. Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

ALEX. E. MOTT,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, Wilmington, N. C., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
March 21, 1851 28-tf

Millinery and Dress-Making.

TO THE LADIES—A CARD.

NEW Millinery and Fancy Goods, just Received and now opening, embracing all of the latest styles and patterns of Bonnets and Dress Maker's Goods, all of which has recently been selected by an experienced hand.

Mrs. P. would particularly call the attention of the Ladies to her beautiful assortment of Dress Trimmings, of the latest styles and fashion. In fact, my stock of goods far excels any I have ever been able to exhibit heretofore. I have procured the most experienced Milliners and Dress Makers, and am now ready to wait on my friends, promising to use every exertion to please. I flatter myself that I am now fully prepared to execute all work with which I am favored, and on very favorable terms.

I would most respectfully solicit a call from the Ladies, as it injures goods to send them out.

MRS. V. R. PEIRSON, Agent.
Wilmington, April 25, 1851 33-tf

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MISS SARAH J. TAGGART begs leave to inform the Ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she has just returned from the North, with a new and fashionable assortment of Spring and Summer Millinary goods, which she has selected with great care, and invites the Ladies to call and judge for themselves, as she feels confident that they cannot be surpassed, and will be disposed of on the most moderate terms.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

☞Commercial St.

MRS. SHAW'S

FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment, on Second-street, opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Always on hand, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, of the latest styles.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1850 11-1y

General Notices.

$25 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL in Whiteville, Columbus county, on Saturday night, the 19th inst., a man, or boy, by the name of ELIJAH ARNOLD. Said Arnold is about 19 years old, about four ft. six inches high, light hair, and looks pale in the face, badly grown, and will weigh about 85 or 90 lbs. He has been convicted of murder. I will give the above reward of Twenty-Five Dollars for his delivery to me in Whiteville, or any Jail so that I can get him again.

LEWIS WILLIAMSON, Sh'ff.
Whiteville, April 21, 1851 33-tf

$5 REWARD.

THE above reward of Five Dollars will be paid by the subscriber for the apprehension and delivery to him at Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C., of his apprentice boy, Thomas Turner, who absconded from him in November last. Said Turner is a ... boy, about seventeen years old, sallow complexion, and ... small for his age; he is a pretty good Hands Maker, having been bound to the subscriber for the purpose of learning the trade. All persons are forewarned against harboring or employing said boy, as the law will be rigidly enforced against any one so offending.

WM. H. STETSON.
Kenansville, N. C., April 3, 1851 31-4t

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY, on the 10th February last, from the subscriber, residing on the Cape Fear, about 28 miles above Wilmington, his negro boy SAM. Sam is a likely boy, about 18 years of age, dark and thick set; five feet and a half high. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of E. D. Walker's, at Moore's Creek, who owns most of his relations, or Nathan Bonham's, who owns his mother; or, perhaps, near Fletcher Bell's, at Long Creek, who owns his father.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his lodgement in any Jail where I can get him.

H. BONHAM.
Bladen county, April 25th, 1851 33-tf

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn, New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-tf

$35 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber a negro woman named FANNY MAYNER. Said Fanny is about 28 years of age, a very dark Mulatto, about middle size and likely. She is supposed to be lurking in or about Fayetteville, where she has relatives. The above reward will be given for her return to the subscriber or her lodgment in Wilmington jail.

JOSEPH SKIPPER.
Jan. 31, 1851 17-6m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by Guilford Horn, of Edgecombe County, that a certain male slave, belonging to him, named HARRY, a Carpenter by trade, about 40 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; with a scar on his left leg, (from the cut of an axe); has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark—hath absented himself from his master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about in this county, committing acts of felony or other misdeeds; These are, therefore, in the name of the State aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare that if the said slave Harry doth not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person or persons may KILL and DESTROY the said slave by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 29th day of June, 1850. JAMES T. MILLER, J. P. [Seal.]
W. C. BETTENCOURT, J. P. [Seal.]

ONE Hundred and Twenty five Dollars Reward will be paid for the delivery of the said HARRY to me at Tosnott Depot, Edgecombe county, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get him; or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his head.

He was lately heard from in Newbern where he called himself Henry Barnes (or Burns), and will be likely to continue the same name, or assume that of Copege of Farmer. He has a free mulatto woman for a wife, by the name of Sally Boseman, who has lately removed to Wilmington, and lives in that part of the town called Texas, where he will likely be lurking.

Masters of vessels are particularly cautioned against harboring, or concealing the said negro on board their vessels, as the full penalty of the law will be rigorously enforced.

June 28th, 1850—[43-tf.] GUILFORD HORN.

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—March Term, 1851.

Jesse W. Jennett, vs. Jas. L. Cassidey. | Attachment levied upon a Lot in the town of Wilmington, beginning at a post at the intersection of McRae and Miller's Street, running with Miller's Street 66 feet by 165, containing one half Lot.

IT is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden on the second Monday in June next, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgement absolute will be rendered against him.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
April 25, 1851 [Pr. fee, $4 38.] 33-6t

TAXES! TAXES!

THE Tax List for 1850 has been received from the Clerk of the County Court, and is now ready for inspection.—All persons who owe me Taxes are requested to pay the same without delay, otherwise I shall proceed to enforce the collection of the same. E. E. HUSSEY,
April 25, 1851—33-3t] Sheriff of Duplin county.

DUPONT'S POWDER—REDUCTION OF PRICES.

THE subscribers, Agents for the sale of Dupont's Powder in this place, are prepared to furnish every description of that celebrated manufacture in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders from any part of the State will be promptly attended to, and buyers may rely upon obtaining supplies here on as good terms as in New York or elsewhere.

DEROSSET & BROWN.
Wilmington 25th April, 1851. 33-6t

☞Observer, Register and Standard, Telegraph and Republican, each 1 month and send bills to DER. & B.

NOTICE.

I have associated with me in business, my brother, OWEN HOLMES, and the business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand, nearly opposite the Court House, in the name of J. C. & O. HOLMES. J. C. HOLMES.
Clinton, March 9th, 1851 33-3m

I hereby notify all persons indebted to me, to call and settle by the first day of May. Those who have not the cash, can settle by note. The firm having changed, it is absolutely necessary that all accounts due me, should be settled immediately. I hope the terms of this notice will be strictly adhered to, and save me the disagreeable necessity of placing my claims in the hands of an Attorney for collection. J. C. HOLMES
Clinton, March 9th, 1851 33-3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Arch'd Murphy, or David Murphy, on Notes I hold, or to the subscriber, are requested to pay. Suits will be instituted against those who fail to comply. P. MURPHY.
April 18, 1851 32-3t

TO TURPENTINE DISTILLERS.

THE subscriber would inform the *Distillers of Turpentine*, that he has now on hand at his Cooper Shop in this place, a supply of *seasoned timber*, sufficient for the present year; and that those who were disappointed in getting work last year, may rely upon being served this, as he has added greatly to his former arrangements; and having permanently located himself here, he will be enabled to pay strict attention to the quality of the work, and should any casks made by him prove bad, he will exchange them, or return the price of such casks: also, from the first of March next, he will deliver them *free of charge*, at any point in or around Wilmington. Hereafter his casks shall be marked with the letters A. M., on either head, so that the work may be known. The price will be $1 75 per barrel of 40 gallons. Should any change be made in these prices, due notice will be given in this paper. A. MORGAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17, 1851. 19-6m*

BOUNTY LAND LAW.—NOTICE.

THE subscriber having the assistance of an experienced and competent Attorney at Washington City, will forward and upon moderate terms prosecute all claims of soldiers of 1812 and of the Florida and Mexican wars, their widows and minor heirs, with which he may be entrusted. Blanks and full information furnished upon application (post paid) to

EDWARD CANTWELL, Attorney at Law.
☞Office on Market St., opposite Carolina Hotel, Wilmington, No. Ca.
Oct. 18, 1850 6-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of WARD, MONTFORT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business will be adjusted by the Junior partner, Mr. WM. P. PELLETIER.

G. J. WARD,
EDW'D W. MONTFORT,
WM. P. PELLETIER.
Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C., Sept. 14, 1850 2-tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT
For the Manufacture of Tin Ware, Sheet Iron, Copper, &c.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Wilmington, and public generally, that he has lately commenced the above business on the south side of Market, below Front Street, and with long experience in business in this State, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to those who may favor him with calls for Tin Ware at wholesale or retail, or with work in his line.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to Roofing with Tin or other metals, and to Eve Gutters and Conductors; also, other jobbing, for all of which he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. JOSEPH SUMNER.
Wilmington, April 4, 1851 30-3m

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the town of Wilmington to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, in sums of 500, and $1,000; payable in from ten to twenty years, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by Act of Assembly, with ample provision for the payment of principal and interest, and being *exempt from taxation*, also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DEROSSET & BROWN.
April 18th, 1851 32-1m

A CARD.

HAVING been appointed Agent for North Carolina, the undersigned is now prepared to furnish to the trade "*The Gentleman's Monthly Magazine of Fashions and Costumes de Paris*," containing five steel plate engravings; three colored plates of Fashions, and two plates of Models for Garments—with one or two full sized patterns cut on thin paper. Price $4 per annum; published every month. Communications, post-paid, addressed to me shall be promptly attended to. CHARLES BARR.
Wilmington, N. C., April 18, 1851 32-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

WE will pay the highest market price for prime Negro men. Apply to ANDERSON & YOUNG.
April 11, 1851 31-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

TWO competent Blacksmiths, aged from 25 to 35, and a good Wheelwright. For such as will suit, we will pay the highest cash price. O. & G. HOLMES.
April 11, 1851 31-tf

Hotels, &c.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber has taken the house on the corner of Market and Second Streets, and has furnished it in a neat but plain style for a boarding house, and is ready for the reception of boarders, either by the day, week or month. His table shall be furnished with as good as the market affords, and his charges moderate. He respectfully solicits the patronage of town and country friends, as nothing shall be left undone on his part to give entire satisfaction.

A. A. B. SOUTHALL.
Wilmington, N. C., April 11th, 1851. 31-tf

BOARDING,

CAN be had at the late residence of S. Hoard, on very moderate terms. We have rooms vacant that can not be surpassed for comfort or good bedding. V. R. Peirson and Mrs. P. will superintend the House, and promise to do all in their power to supply the table with the best the market affords. V. R. PEIRSON, for
Feb. 7.—[22-tf] MRS. HOARD.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. E. A. FORD, would respectfully inform the public, that she has taken the House lately occupied by Mrs. SWANN, as a Boarding-House, and having had it thoroughly repaired, and fitted with new and handsome furniture throughout, she will be enabled to accommodate a number of transient or permanent Boarders in the best manner. The House is as pleasantly situated as any in Wilmington, and a number of her best rooms will be reserved for the accommodation of transient visiters. She can confidently bespeak the patronage of those desirous of obtaining a Boarding House of the first class, as she flatters herself that her arrangements cannot be surpassed for comfort and convenience, and no exertion will be spared calculated to add to the happiness and contentment of her guests.

The House is now open for the reception of permanent or day boarders. For terms, apply to Mrs. FORD.
☞Aurora, Goldsboro' Patriot and Telegraph, and Tarboro' Press copy tf.
Nov. 15, 1850 10-12m

LIME, Lime, Lime. 800 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
July 25, 1850] Contractors and Builders.

IRISH Potatoes. 20 bbls For sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

WHISKEY and Flour. 20 bbls. good Flour; 20 bbls good Whiskey. For sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

Property at Public and Private Sale.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Lots and improvements thereon, at Sarecta, Duplin county, N. C., formerly occupied by Wm. O. Jeffreys as a Store and Distillery, are offered for sale. The situation is a very advantageous location for the above or any other business. For particulars, apply to

I. B. & J. J. KELLY.
Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C., April 18, 1851 32-tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined on moving South-west, offers for sale his Plantation where he now resides, in New Hanover county, on the West side of the Northeast River, nine miles below South Washington, and twenty-four miles North of Wilmington, containing about 1800 Acres of Land, 100 of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation; and between 400 and 500 Acres of Swamp or Lowland that never overflows, easily drained, very gravelly, and inferior in fertility to no land in the county, about 40 Acres of which is cleared. There is every facility for getting produce to market, the Northeast River, within two miles, being navigable at all times—the County Road leading from Wilmington to Duplin county, one and a half miles—and the Railroad within three miles. There is also an excellent range for Stock, equal to any in the county.—The situation is surpassed by none in this part of the county for health. He would also sell his stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, and Sheep, with the Land. Terms accommodating and easy. JEREMIAH HAND.
February 21, 1851 24-3m

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE dwelling house, with suitable outhouses and a well of good water, 2½ miles from Wilmington, together with 50 or 100 acres of land around it. The house is new and well furnished: two storys high, and has five comfortable rooms. There are about 7 acres of cleared land immediately around the house, 1 acre of which is well improved as a garden spot. The remaining 6 acres are in cultivation, and contain about 100 young apple and peach trees, and 30 flourishing young scuppernong vines. The location is believed to be perfectly healthy. For terms and further information, apply to B. I. HOWZE, Esq.
Nov. 29.
☞Goldsborough Telegraph copy tf 12-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision. JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow county, N. C., July 22, 1850.—tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE undersigned having determined on moving South, offers for sale his plantation whereon he now resides, in Duplin county, lying on the main road from Fayetteville to Newbern, three miles west of Kenansville, containing about 900 Acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation; and he has no hesitation in saying that it is the best Corn plantation in the neighborhood. The Dwelling House is convenient and comfortable, with the best set of out-buildings in the County.

Also, one tract of Tar and Turpentine Land near the Rail Road, three miles below Strickland's Depot, containing about 630 Acres.

Also, a valuable Steam Mill, (of ten horse power,) located at Strickland's, in good order; and a superior team of Horses, Waggon, &c.

A bargain can be had by applying soon, and payments made accommodating and easy.

JAS. M. MIDDLETON.
Duplin county, Oct. 25, 1850 7-tf

FOR SALE.

THE House at present occupied by SAMUEL R. POTTER, on Market street, next to the Masonic Hall, is for sale or rent. The house alone cost eleven thousand dollars, the lot two thousand, and furniture about three; the price of the whole is twelve thousand dollars; four thousand cash, one, two and three years for the balance.

If desirable, the House will be sold alone.
March 14, 1851.—[27-tf] S. R. POTTER.

ROUND SHAVES! ROUND SHAVES!

L. WOOD continues to manufacture his unsurpassed patent Round Shaves, and keeps constantly on hand a full supply, at his shop on Water-street, Nutt's wharf, and at the Hardware Store of J. M. ROBINSON, No. 3, Front-street.

Axes repaired in the best manner, at the shortest notice.
L. WOOD.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan'y 3, 1851 17-6m*

LIST OF BLANKS.

County Court Writs;	Inspector's Certificates;
Superior do. do	Certificates of Justices attending Court;
County Court Subpœnas;	Marriage License;
Superior do. do.	Tax Receipts;
County Court Fi. Fa.;	Insolvent Notices;
Superior do. do.	Writs of Ejectment;
County Court Sci. Fa.;	Letters Testamentary;
Superior do. do.	Vendi. Exponas;
Apprentice Indentures;	Ca Sa; Land Deeds;
Letters of Administration;	do. Affidavits;
County and Superior Courts	Garnishee Notices;
Witness and Juror Tickets;	Checks, Cape Fear Bank;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;	do. Branch Bank of the State;
Commission to take Deposition	Notes, negotiable at Bank;
County Court Execution;	Administrator's Bonds;
Magistrate's do.	Guardian do.
Capias ad Respondendum;	Appeal do.
Overseer's Appointments;	Ca Sa do.
Peace, State, and Civil War-	Sh'ff Appearance do.
Notes of Hand; [rants;	Constable's do.
Attachments;	Sheriff's Tax do.
State Recognisance;	Forthcoming do.
Military Ca Sa;	Prosecution do.
do. Execution;	Crew Lists;
Negro Bonds;	
do. Bill of Sale;	

Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with the utmost dispatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons requiring Blanks, or any other work in the printing line, would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

MILL Saws, Pit Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Circular Saws of extra thickness, and the improved graduated back Hand Saws, of all kinds and of the best quality, all made for, and warranted by, J. M. ROBINSON, who keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Rice and Corn Hoes; Turpentine and other Axes; L. WOOD'S Patent Round Shaves; best of English Strainer Cloths; and the heavy, fire-proof Pot Ware, the real *old time* article. All for sale cheap, at the *Southern* Hardware Store of J. M. ROBINSON,
Late of Baltimore.

'Tis plain that Southern independence is to come of encouraging *Southern* institutions.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 3, 1851.

FOR SALE.

BUGGY, Cart, and Wagon Iron Axles, of all sizes, by JAMES DAWSON & CO.
April 19, 1850 32-tf

TOBACCO, Tobacco. Just received from Baltimore—40 boxes fine Tobacco, at 17, 18 and 20 cents per lb.; 20 " extra fine " " 22, 30 and 35 " "
Call immediately, at HATCH & BURBANK'S,
March 22] Next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart's.

FLOUR.—150 bbls., 40 half bbls. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

DAILY Expected. 27 boxes Tobacco; 20,000 Cigars, different brands and quality. For sale very cheap, by HATCH & BURBANK.

COFFEE.—50 bags Rio, Java, &c. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

SOAP and Candles.—100 boxes Colgate's soap;
50 do. Adamantine and Mould Candles;
10 do. Sperm. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

NEGRO PASSES.

ON hand, a large quantity of Negro Passes. For sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NEW TOBACCO, CIGAR, AND SNUFF STORE.

THE subscribers have taken the Store adjoining Messrs. POLLEY & HART'S, under Mozart Hall, where they intend keeping constantly on hand every variety of Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, at wholesale, or in lots to suit purchasers, at such prices as will not fail to please.

Being connected with an established House in Baltimore, they are prepared to fill orders at the shortest notice. To the country trade they offer the strongest inducements.

☞Call and test our articles and prices!
HATCH & BURBANK.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850 3-6m

SHEETING and Spun Cotton. 12 bales 4-4 Sheeting; 10 bales Spun Cotton, all numbers. For sale low, by C. & G. HOLMES.

CIGARS! Cigars.—Just received from Havana; 61 boxes superior Regalia Cigars (star brand;)
10,000 La Prymeora do.
5,000 La Tenriel do.
8,000 Plantation do.
All of the above for sale cheap, at the Drug Store of C. DUPRE, Druggist.

Groceries, &c.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by D. J. Gilbert, next door to the Grain Store, North Water Street, for the purpose of selling Provisions and Groceries, viz: Pork, Flour, Bacon, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Lard, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, &c. &c.

E. H. GRANT.
Wilmington, N. C., April 18, 1851 32-6t

NEW GOODS.

JUST received from New York, per schr. Lillie Sanders, an entire new stock of GOODS, consisting of Muslins; Lawns; Ginghams; Laces; Edging; Calicoes; Prints; Cambric; Serge; Alpaca; Cotton and Linen Diaper; Silk and Linen Thread; Needles; Pins and Buttons; white and colored Hose; Irish Linen; Linen Drills; Coat and Apron Checks; Cashmerets; Drab D'Ete; Kentucky Jeans; Tweed; Osnaberg; Canvass; Bed Ticks; brown and bleached Shirting; Turkey Cotton; Palm Leaf, Fur, Leghorn and Wool Hats; Leghorn, Straw and Lawn Bonnets; Boots and Shoes; Brown, Clarified and Loaf Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Mess Pork; Fulton Market Beef, in half barrels; Butter; English Dairy Cheese in 10 lb. boxes; Pickles; Peppersauce; Tobacco, Snuff and Segars; Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Axes; Hoes; Cross-cut and Hand Saws; Hand and Mill Saw Files; Cooper's Tools; Augers; Chisels; Gimblets; Hatchets; Pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; German Silver, Britania and Iron Spoons; Shovels and Spades; Cut Nails; pad & stock Locks; Wire Sieves; Tea Ketiles; Sauce Pans; Pepper; Spice; Ginger and Starch. A general assortment of Crockery daily expected, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. GRADY & MONK.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

SUGAR and Coffee.—
5 hhds. Brown Sugar;
20 bbls. Clarified do.;
5 do. Crushed do.;
25 bags Rio Coffee;
10 do. Laguyra do. For sale low by PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

CRACKERS.—The finest lot of Sugar, Soda, Water, Cup and Butter Crackers ever in this market and will be sold by package or retail. Very cheap by PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

NEW

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1851.

The Raleigh Standard & the Fayetteville Observer.

We deeply regret the necessity of coupling the names of these two papers, but as they have both attacked us, and as their attacks purport to have their foundation in the one circumstance, to wit: our article of two weeks since, upon the subject of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road meeting, we find it shorter and more convenient to include them in the same reply. From the Fayetteville Observer we have experienced, and have learned to expect nothing but the most rancorous opposition; but from the Standard, we thought that we had a right to expect better things. Apart from the community of feeling arising from mutual exertions in a common cause, and for a common object, it seems to us, that prudence alone would have prevented the Standard from pursuing a course which, while it was so well calculated to estrange and irritate those against whom its attacks are directed, could not fail to give cause for scandal against the party, and afford its enemies an opportunity of talking, as the Observer does, about "trouble in the Locofoco camp." If such trouble should arise, we pledge ourselves that it shall not be owing to any hastiness or want of moderation on our part. While we are determined now, once and forever, to repel any attempt at dictation on the part of any self-appointed organ that may think itself authorized to lecture us or read us out of the party, we will still bear much and sacrifice much for the good of a party whose success is so essential to the prosperity of the country.

The Standard of the 23d ult., reached us about noon on the 24th, containing an article of nearly two columns in length, headed "The Wilmington Journal." In this article, the Editor of the Standard attacks two short articles of ours which appeared in the Journal of the 18th ult. The first article from which the Standard makes an extract, is our account of the Plank Road meeting in Fayetteville. The extract made, against which exception is taken, reads as follows:

"The Observer animadverts very severely upon the selection of a Raleigh man as the State proxy in a matter of Fayetteville and Western interest; and we agree with that paper in the belief that it was not the most prudent appointment that might have been made. Gov. Reid is not a man who acts unadvisedly, but we think it would be better to take no advice at all than such as would prompt him to farther fan the flame of sectional feeling in this State, by placing the State proxy in local works in the hands of Raleigh men, to the exclusion of others acquainted with the locality and identified with it in interest and feeling. It is barely possible that his own defeat as a Director may, unconsciously to himself, have given a tone of acerbity to the remarks of the Editor of the Observer, which the circumstances do not justify. The only possible objection to Mr. Jones is, that he came from a distance; certainly, he is free from any graver charge, and the three columns of the Observer, devoted to the subject, reminds one of "much ado about nothing."

We must beg the reader to excuse our quoting language already used in this paper. We wish to be calm and impartial—even at the risk of prolixity. We ask the reader if this passage contains anything offensive to Gov. REID—anything in derogation of democratic principles? It is simply an expression of opinion in regard to the policy of a certain appointment under existing circumstances. That a Virginia party does exist, or at least is supposed to exist, none can deny—that a prejudice against such party should exist, is perfectly natural—particularly in the Cape Fear country. This alone would render the appointment of any person even supposed to be connected with this Virginia party, "not the most prudent appointment that might have been made." Moreover it is known, that in all States there is a certain jealousy, generally well founded, of a clique of office hunters, would-be-dictators, and other hangers on of party who congregate about the Capital of the State, and form what is generally denominated "the clique." The fact that Mr. Jones was supposed to belong to the clique democratic of this State, rendered his appointment "not the most prudent that might have been made." We make no charge against Mr. JONES or any other gentleman; we merely state an ascertained fact. As a party man, we considered that a perseverance in such appointments would injure Gov. REID, and we said so, and we were right. The insulting dictation of the Raleigh Clique has killed the whig party in this State as dead as Julius Cæsar. As a true friend of the party, we wish to prevent a similar influence and insolence from killing the democratic party. This is the whole matter. Gov REID is a gentleman of good sense, and can understand and appreciate our motives, even if the Editor of the Standard cannot. In the words of the Standard, "these are the facts involved briefly and plainly given;" yet, upon these facts, the Editor of the Standard predicated what he, no doubt, intended for a very severe castigation of the insolent provincial, who has the misfortune to live at a distance from the seat of Government. The Standard charges us with uniting in the work of censure and attack with the most inveterate and unscrupulous whig paper in the country—the Fayetteville Observer—and yet has not a word to spare for Mr. JONES, who elected the most inveterate whig in Fayetteville, and the friend and confidant of the Editor of the Observer, to the Presidency of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road! The Standard flares up and, to use a vulgarism, actually "cavorts" about our saying that Gov. REID is not a man who acts unadvisedly, (which is certainly not a fault,) and at the same time informs us that Mr. GRAVES, of Caswell, was summoned to be, and was, in attendance as a member of the Board of Internal Improvements, on the 3d ult.

The Standard thinks that the Editor of the Journal should be informed "that Gov. REID is a man capable of thinking," etc. We are much obliged to the Standard, but think it proper to inform that paper that we supported Gov. REID when first nominated—we were a member of the Convention that nominated him last summer, and of the special committee by which his name was presented to the Convention, and our uniform support of him shows that we have not waited until this late day to receive our information from the Standard. We have a higher opinion of the Governor than that print has; for we do not believe him capable of sanctioning the Standard's dictatorial article, which Mr. HOLDEN does, or seems to do.

We will now turn to another branch of the subject—our article upon the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. Exception is taken to the following portion of that article. We say, speaking of that Road—

"The Raleigh papers seem half inclined to give it, and urge upon Petersburg and Norfolk to come to the rescue and prevent the dread consummation of seeing the North Carolina Railroad have a North Carolina terminus. Above all, they dread the alternative of shipping their goods by way of Wilmington, or allowing the produce of the interior to be brought in this direction."

We do not exchange with the Petersburg Intelligencer, but a friend has handed us a copy of that paper, bearing date April 24, 1851, in which we find the following immediately under the editorial head:

"RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD MEETING.—The adjourned meeting of the citizens of Petersburg, on the subject of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, was held according to notice, on Tuesday afternoon. The Mayor of the city introduced to the meeting Gen. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, of Raleigh, who, in the course of an hour's speech, pressed with earnestness and ability the vital importance of this road to the people of Petersburg. He showed the immense trade that we were now receiving from this road, and the vast accession which would be made to it by the Central Road of Carolina, which in ten days would be let to contract, and carried speedily to completion. He assured the people of Petersburg, that if the R. & G. Road was permitted to go down, the people of North Carolina would be *forced* to build up a market within their own State, and send to that market the produce which has heretofore been sold in this city.—This, with several other views, were urged by Gen. S. with great force upon a very large and most attentive audience."

Gen. SAUNDERS showed the vast importance of Petersburg would receive from the building of the North Carolina Central Railroad, for which this State is to give *two millions of dollars*. But that is nothing to what comes. "He assured the people of Petersburg that if the R. & G. Road was permitted to go down, the people of North Carolina would be forced—[mark the word, *forced*]—to build up a market within their own State, and send to that market the produce which has heretofore been sold in this city," meaning Petersburg. The people will be *forced*. In Heaven's name, what did the people of North Carolina give two millions of dollars for but to build up her own markets, when she might have had the Charlotte and Danville Road for nothing? And yet we find Gen. SAUNDERS talking about being *forced*, as though it were a dreadful alternative, instead of a consummation devoutly to be wished, and for the attainment of which the Legislature had given two millions of dollars. In 1834-5, we think, this same Gen. SAUNDERS stood sponsor for the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad, with banking privileges. He introduced Mr. MEMMINGER, the South Carolina drummer for that scheme, to the floor of the Assembly, and urged the passage of the measure, assigning near about the same reasons—namely, that in case of its failure, the State would be *forced* to build up a market within her own borders. Let it be understood that Gen. SAUNDERS is the type of a certain class of internal improvement editors and politicians of both parties in the centre of the State. They seem to regard the Central Road simply as a feeder for the Raleigh and Gaston—the Raleigh and Gaston as a tributary to the Virginia markets.—Were we right or were we wrong in saying that North Carolina has a Virginia garrison in her State Capital—that the Editors there have Virginia feelings? We were right. With the lights before us we could come to no other conclusion, for the tone of Gen. S. is no new thing. As for the Central Road, with the ultimate disposal which is sought to be made of it, we regard *that* as no boon at all; nor is the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road a Wilmington work—at any rate the influences that carried it through lay far West of the Cape Fear.—The Deep River *is* a good work, and will benefit Wilmington. The act for the relief of our Road was a cheap favor, as it cost the State nothing. We are not aware that the State has ever had to pay a cent of interest on the bonds of the Road. How much over a million has been sunk on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, for the benefit of which and its Virginia connections heaven and earth are to be moved? We would like to know what the Editor of the Standard means—to whom he alludes—when he says, speaking of us: "If he has acted 'advisedly,' let the fact be known, that the people may see who it is that would disturb the harmony of the Democratic party for any cause now existing, and at a time like this." In turn we would respectfully inform the Editor of the Standard that, in our opinion, the person who would disturb the harmony of the party is the author of the unprovoked attack upon us in the Standard of the 24d ult. We would further state that we, FULTON & PRICE, own an independent Democratic press, and publish an independent Democratic paper. We are happy to consult with all our friends, and we do consult with them, but not an item can find admittance as Editorial until we are convinced of its propriety and concur with it in opinion. The whole amount of matter which has appeared as Editorial, except in the absence of the Editor, has not amounted to a column all told during the last two years. No man dictates to us. No man can dictate to us.

We have now pretty much done with the Standard, and will turn to the Observer, with which the Standard does not exchange, but which it seems to strike over our shoulders. We must do the Observer the justice to say that it strikes back in pretty much the same manner. The Observer is offended that we should suppose that his acerbity proceeded from feelings which might have operated unconsciously to himself. We are of a charitable disposition, and did not like to believe the Editor of the Observer guilty of wanton malice, and therefore supposed the most likely motive. This motive he repudiates, and we must regard his elaborate and systematic ridicule of an amiable gentleman as the offspring of political and personal malignity, without the excuse of adequate provocation or the extenuation of personal excitement. We would have supposed that those "instincts of a gentleman," of which Mr. HALE discourses, would have prevented the publication of the last paragraph on the third column of the third page of this week's Observer. However, this is a matter of no importance. In reply to the beautiful and refined allusion of the Raleigh Register, we might reply that although "dogs" may "delight," etc., *puppies* have no right to interfere.

The Journal has sedulously avoided controversies of this kind, and those who have been in the habit of reading our paper will readily understand the reluctance with which we have engaged in this. It has been forced upon us, and we have endeavored to defend ourselves. We wish to state here, distinctly and unequivocally, that our remarks in regard to Raleigh and the people therein residing, are directed solely against those who directly or indirectly are, or have been, instrumental in the attack upon us.—We have good and true friends in Raleigh, and the great body of the people of that beautiful little city are as much opposed as we are to many of the movements of this little clique. DAVID S. REID is a man of too good sense to be humbugged—a man of too good feeling to quarrel with independent thought and language; nay, we believe that the Editor of the Standard himself will see that we could not have been influenced by any of the unworthy feelings which he hastily attributed to us. He expresses a wish that the controversy should cease, and we reciprocate the wish. We are both fallible, and liable to errors and mistakes. Let what is past be past, and let conciliation and good feeling characterize the future. Whereinsoever we may have been wrong we hope to be excused, as we cheerfully forgive and forget all that may have seemed to us wrong in the course of the Standard.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION BLOWN UP.—Some six or seven arrests have been made in New York of persons supposed to have been engaged in getting up another expedition for the invasion of Cuba. It is said that several of the Refugee Hungarians have enlisted in the project, than which a more insane or ridiculous affair could not well be conceived. Cuba *must*, one day or other, belong to the United States; but it will be acquired by other agencies than those of such knaves or dupes as are concerned in these attempts at getting up maurading expeditions. Why don't they go at the niggers in Hayti? At any rate the affair has fallen through. It seems they had bought an old cast-a-way Steamer called the *Cleopatra*, and a sloop, too old to have a name; and with this imposing naval force, they were going to take Cuba.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The steamer *Niagara*, arrived at Halifax from Liverpool, on the 29th ult. The Telegraph reports a decline of ⅛d. in Cotton. Parliament has adjourned till after the Easter Holidays, and were to meet again on the 28th ult. There is nothing of interest. Trade in Manchester was dull. The Corn market was also dull owing to heavy receipts. Nothing said about naval stores. [We wish the *Telegraph wires* would pay a little attention to the naval store branch of the markets.]

Odd Fellow's Celebration.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellow's in this place, held their annual celebration yesterday, at the Methodist Episcopal Church. The oration was delivered by Brother T. BURR, Jr. It is always a difficult task to give fresh interest to a subject which has been so often presented, but Brother BURR succeeded admirably in overcoming that difficulty. His allusion to the meeting of Odd Fellow's at the World's Fair was peculiarly felicitous, and the whole address was characterized by propriety and good taste. We have no doubt that it would appear to much better advantage in print, as the large size of the building, and the open doors, presented a very trying ordeal to the voice. The fear of rain, which had been threatening all the morning, no doubt prevented many of the flowers of creation from attending, and caused a rather small attendance than we have seen on some former occasions.

The Wilmington Chronicle.

We perceive from the last number of the Chronicle that, in accordance with the announcement made a few weeks ago, the publication of the Chronicle terminates with this number—the last number of the twelfth volume—and Mr. BROWN withdraws from the Editorial profession.

We can heartily reciprocate the tone of kindness and conciliation with which Mr. BROWN takes leave of his Editorial brethren. It has been our fortune to have differed with him upon many of the leading topics of the day, and, at times, a spirit of anger or bitterness may have pervaded our respective papers, but these feelings have been transient in their nature, and have passed away with the circumstances which gave them birth—and we now part from Mr. BROWN, as an Editor, with the highest respect for himself, and the most sincere wishes for his happiness and success in any pursuit in which he may hereafter engage.

☞The Democratic Convention in the Eighth District is to assemble at Newbern, on Wednesday, the 4th of June. It is hoped that all the Counties will be represented. We would urge our friends in that District to be up and doing, but that we notice that meetings have already been held in Wayne and Lenoir, the only Counties in that District in which we have much of a circulation. Things there are in good hands, and we have no doubt that our able and active friends of the Patriot and Republican will keep things straight.

Election of Sumner.

On the 24th ult., CHARLES SUMNER, abolition fanatic, was chosen U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, for six years. The vote stood 193 for SUMNER, to 166 for WINTHROP; the whole number of votes cast was 384; necessary to a choice 193, which SUMNER received. It is hardly necessary to make any comments upon this thing. Its infamy, and the abominable corruption by which it has been brought about, have been frequently discussed. A more convincing proof of the utter rottenness of Massachusetts upon this question, could not have been given. Whigs and Democrats are alike unsound and faithless. SUMNER is but little worse, and far less dangerous than WINTHROP; but still we would have preferred the latter, were it but to be spared the mortification of knowing that professing democrats were concerned in a villainous intrigue, which has resulted in putting a traitorous fanatic in the United States Senate. Such a thing as this cancels all obligation on account of the dear-bought return of the fugitive Simms, and gives the lie direct to all the professions of devotion to the constitution and Union, of which Yankee merchants are so profuse in their efforts to gull the South into trading with them. Domestic manufactures and direct importations, and no connection or intercourse with Boston, or any other town in Massachusetts, ought to be fundamental principles of Southern policy.

☞The new Light Boat, MILLARD FILLMORE, Capt. BELL, intended to be stationed on the Horse-Shoe Shoal in our river, arrived here on Wednesday night from Washington, N. C., where she was built. She is a very creditable specimen of North Carolina skill.

PROFESSOR MONK'S NEW MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.—This Map, which is published in Baltimore, and contains the new acquisitions of the United States, the Territories laid out according to the recent compromise bills, the routes to California, etc., can be had of Mr. HODGES, the agent, who is now at the Washington Hotel. Price $7.

☞We learn that Gov. REID has appointed DANIEL DICKSON, Esq., of this place, as the State's Representative in the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Bank, to be holden here on Monday next.

Commissioners of Navigation.

P. K. DICKINSON, Esq., having declined another term, the name of JAMES ANDERSON, Esq., has been substituted in his place, and the ticket now in nomination for Commissioners of Navigation, to be voted for on Monday next, is as follows, viz:—

JOHN WALKER, WM. C. BETTENCOURT,
JAMES CASSIDEY. WM. N. PEDEN,
JAMES ANDERSON.

A Proclamation.

By the President of the United States.

Whereas there is reason to believe that a military expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with intention to invade the Island of Cuba, a colony of Spain, with which this country is at peace; and whereas it is believed that this expedition is instigated and set on foot chiefly by foreigners, who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a friendly power, and seek, by falsehood and misrepresentation, to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes—an ungrateful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression, and in flagrant abuse of the hospitality thus extended to them:

And whereas such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery, and must meet the condemnation of the civilized world, whilst they are derogatory to the character of our country, in violation of the laws of nations, and expressly prohibited by our own statutes, which declare "that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years:"

Now, therefore, I have issued this my proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition, in violation of our laws and national obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this government, or any interference on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct. And therefore I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws of the country.

Given under my hand the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventy-fifth of the independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President:
W. S. DERRICK, Acting Secretary of State.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, April 23.

The Cunard mail steamship [illegible] arrived at her wharf this morning at half past 8 o'clock. She did not leave Liverpool until 20 minutes to five o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, the 12th of April.

The Asia brings £12,750 specie on freight.

Captain Judkins, on the 13th of April, at 6 A. M. exchanged signals with the packet ship Isaac Wright, from New York, steering up the channel. At 9 30, same morning, exchanged numbers with the British ship William Vail. At 4 P. M. same day, exchanged numbers with the U. S. mail steamer Arctic, Luce, which left New York on the 2d.—April 21st, lat. 42 06, lon. 63 27, passed packet ship Argo, from New York, for Havre. At 2 30, same day, passed packet ship Yorktown, from London to New York.

England.

By the Pacific we had intelligence that the Queen had directed the Archbishop of Canterbury, in conjunction with the Archbishop of York and the suffragan Bishops generally, to interpose his authority for the suppression of certain Romanist practices and tendencies in various churches of the Establishment. Acting upon the Queen's wise and conciliatory suggestion, the Archbishops and Bishops, with the exception of the Bishops of Bath and wells, Exeter, Hereford and Manchester, issued a circular of a very important character. This looks like a determination—for the tone of the address is very decided—to put an effectual end to Popish innovations in the Church of England.

In the House of Lords on the evening of Friday, the 11th inst., an inquiry was made respecting the American tariff, when Mr. Labouchere replied that a despatch from Sir H. L. Bulwer had apprised the Government of the passage of a bill which would obviate the fraudulent mode of fixing the *ad valorem* duty upon imported goods.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli, who, in some sense, is the leader of the protectionist party, moved a resolution that "in any relief to be granted by the remission or adjustment of taxation, a due regard should be paid to the distressed condition of the owners and occupiers of land in the United Kingdom." This resolution was defeated by a majority of thirteen only, in favor of the Ministry, and it seems doubtful whether a majority could have been secured had the resolution been more decided in its terms, as great stress was laid by the Ministerialists upon the idea that the resolution was a "mere truism," advanced to perplex the Ministry.

The London Times has allowed itself to be beguiled into an editorial article upon the absurd confidential communications of a New York morning paper, alleging that Liverpool, Lancashire and Wales were about to form a republic independent of the British crown. It seems that the London Times can swallow an absurdity as eagerly as some minor journals.

Many secessions to Rome are occurring. Among them we see the name of Archdeacon Manning, whose sermons, republished here by Stanford and Swords, have been so widely read.

The Queen of England visits the Glass Palace once a week, and has announced her intention of giving some brilliant fetes and magnificent balls during the exhibition. She has recently commenced sending autograph letters of invitation to the various Courts of Europe. The King of Belgium has already replied that he shall visit London in the course of the month of June. Many members of the royal family of Prussia have also accepted the invitation, and Queen Victoria hopes that the Emperor of Russia himself, or the Imperial Prince, will resort to London this Summer.

Austria.

A powder magazine at Temeswar exploded on the 3d inst., destroying a large amount of property.

The depreciation of the paper currency began to be felt oppressively through all parts of the Austrian dominions.

The Emperor returned on the 5th inst., to Vienna, from his visit to Italy.

Turkey.

The Bosnian insurgents were being defeated in all directions.

Cape of Good Hope.

Advices have been received to the 10th of February. Affairs are more favorable for the authorities. Two thousand men with abundant supplies, had been thrown into forts Fox and White, which at former accounts were in great peril. The colonists, it is complained, did not turn out freely for the support of the Government. The indications, are, too, that a league of hostilities against European settlers has been formed throughout all the South African tribes.

Italy.

There are prospects of searching ecclesiastical reform in Piedmont. The Chamber of Deputies of Turin have under discussion a law for the regulation of admissions into monasteries, which provides that none shall take convent vows until they are twenty one years of age; without having lived in the social world at least six months within two years of adopting monastic life; strangers who have taken vows in any foreign country, not in conformity to the proposed law, not to be admitted into the religious institutions of the country; all who admit religious candidates in controversion of these provisions shall be punished with five years imprisonment; and all preceding legislation contrary to the present law is annulled.

The measure is not a ministerial one, and the Minister of the Interior opposed it, first, because it formed part of the civil code, the whole of which the Government had announced its intention of revising; and secondly, because it would seriously add to the embarrassments of the Government in its pending negotiations with the Court of Rome. Nevertheless the bill was received with cheers from all parts of the House.

Latest News by Electric Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, April 12th, 1851.

PRUSSIA.—Berlin, 8th inst. The letters of this day contain no news respecting the progress of the German question.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, 7th inst. The Austrian government has imposed an income tax on the Lombards in the Venerian provinces.

TURKEY.—According to the last accounts from Bosnia, a corps of 20,000 insurgents from the Kraina is advencing upon Novi, for the purpose of effecting a junction with the rebels at Piedri. Omer Pasha is concentrating his troops at Boniaialaka.

FRANCE.—Paris Bourse, Fives 93 25; Threes, 57,55.

PARIS, Friday morning.—The Moniteur publishes the followin list of the new Ministey:

M. Baroche, Foreign Affairs.
M. Rouhr, Justice.
M. Fould, Finance.
M. Leon Faucher, Interior.
M. Buffet, Commerce.
M. Casseloupe Laubat, Marine.
Gen. Baudin, War.
M. Magne, Public Works.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY.—M. Leon Faucher, Minister of the Interior, read the Ministerial Programme, which is very short.

M. St. Beuve moved and the Assembly adopted an order of the day in the following terms:—

The Assembly persists in its order of the day of the 18th of January, which is in the terms following: The Assembly declares its want of confidence in the Ministry, and passes to the order of the day.

The order of the day pure and simple having been demanded, a division took place, when there appeard for the order of the day, pure and simple, 377; against it 275. Majority for the Ministry 102.

The Morning Post gives the number as follows:—For the motion 327—against it 275. Majority in favor of the Ministry 52. The Daily News also reports the majority as 52. The new Ministry is already threatened with opposition by the journals of the Monarchist party.

Arrival of the Ohio—$600,000 in Gold—Alarm in Havana about the Invasion.

NEW YORK, April 24.

The steamship Ohio, Capt. Schenck, from Chagres, via New Orleans and Havana, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning, with 200 passengers, $600,000 in gold dust, and $20,000 in specie on freight.

The Ohio crossed the bar at the Balize at half-past 4 on the 16th, and arrived at Havana at 4 o'clock on the 18th, and sailed again the next day.

Lieut. Hunter, U. S. N., came passenger from Havana in the Ohio.

The steamship Georgia, for Chagres, left Havana the same day with the Ohio.

Great excitement and much consternation prevailed in Havana, caused by the current rumors of another invasion of the island of Cuba. So confidently was such an event anticipated, that during the week before the Ohio sailed, the troops were ordered to sleep on their arms and be ready at a moment's warning.

Mr. Webster [illegible] A Tart

[illegible] April 25, 1851.

[illegible] Daniel Webster [illegible] invitation of [illegible] meet the [illegible] of Boston in Faneuil Hall [illegible] this Evening. It is as follows:

MARSHFIELD, Saturday, April 19, 1851.

To Francis Brinley, Esq.,
President of the Common Council of Boston:

Dear Sir—I received your communication transmitting copies of the preamble and resolutions adopted on the 17th inst. by the unanimous vote of the body over which you preside. I should be incapable of all just emotion if I delayed a moment to express my grateful thanks for a proceeding so friendly and so honorable towards myself.

I wish my stay in this vicinity could be such as to afford me an opportunity of calling individually upon you and all the members, and paying to each my personal regards. There are, I know, members of the Council who entertain political opinions different from my own, and this makes me more anxious to signify, in an emphatic manner, my sense not only of this kindness and courtesy, but also of the manliness and independence which characterises their votes.

I shall not have the pleasure during my present visit of meeting the citizens of Boston. What I have done during the last year to maintain the Union, and to preserve the relations of peace, friendly intercourse, commerce, and business among all the States, has not been done in a corner, and I shall not go into a corner to perform what may remain to be done. Nor shall I enter Faneuil Hall until its gates shall be thrown open wide, not with impetuous recoil, grating harsh thunder, but with the harmonious sound of golden hinges, moving to let in freely, and to overflowing, you and our fellow-citizens, and all men of all parties who are true to the Union, as well as to liberty—men who can look around on the faces of the patriots which adorn the walls of the sacred temple, draw in with their deepest inspiration, and stand upright and erect upon its pavements, in mind and heart elate in the consciousness that they too are Americans, lovers of their country, and their whole country, and not unworthy to follow in the footsteps of their great forefathers.

If Providence but pleases to spare my life and health until that hour comes, I shall meet the citizens of Boston, and my voice shall be heard once more in the cradle of American liberty. Till then, again thanking you and the members of the Council, I bid you and them farewell.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

From the Washington Union.

We insert the following for the purpose of expressing our approbation of the general spirit which pervades it, and of drawing the attention of the democratic party to the importance of the consideration that their success depends upon the subordination of all sectional feeling to that of the Union. Local preference are not inconsistent with this consideration; on the contrary, they are the only means by which a party can ascertain its sentiment or can unite its force, and make its national nominations with a certainty that it will not mistake the wishes and feelings of the various portions of the party. The danger to be avoided is the tendency of local preference to generate local asperities and heart-burnings, and that these deprive the party, taken as a whole, of the united force of all its parts, when a national nomination has been made in good faith and with a just deference to all the public interests:

From the Newark Morning Eagle.

JAMES BUCHANAN AND LEWIS CASS.—Considerable ill feeling has been engendered among the Pennsylvania democracy in regard to the distinguished men whose names head this article. Both have warm personal friends, and in the heat of the discussion many things have been said which we have read with pain and regret. There has been no occasion for this fierce war of words. There can be no doubt that if the gentlemen referred to were consulted on the subject, they would urgently request its discontinuance. Both are eminent statesmen; of large experience in the political affairs of the country; of high character: and both possess the unlimited confidence of the great party of which they are bright and shining lights and brilliant ornaments. Whether the one or the other receive the nomination of the national convention, Pensylvania will contribute all her powerful aid toward the success of the nominee.

Mr. Buchanan has ardent friends all over the Union. His reputation as an enlightened, sound, sagacious, and reliable statesman, is not confined to his own State. Wherever there are democrats, the name of Buchanan is beloved and revered. We know that in New Jersey he has a host of friends, who would rejoice to see him elevated to the presidency. It is not only natural but right, therefore, that they should use all honorable means to influence others to his support; and for this reason, we repeat, we have deeply regretted to see the motives of his friends impugned in bringing him forward at this time.

That General Cass is popular in the democratic counties of Pennsylvania, admits of no dispute; but this constitutes no ground for the disparagement of Mr. Buchanan. Either would make an able President, and either, we sincerely believe, can be elected to that responsible office. The elections which have recently taken place in various States prove conclusively that the march of democracy is upwards and onwards. Its principles are deeply fixed in the affections of the people, and time but serves to strengthen the roots of that sturdy oak which, planted by Jefferson, and fostered and cherished, protected and defended, by Jackson, has spread its branches far and wide—from the extreme North to the extreme South—from the Atlantic on the East to the Pacific on the West.

The democratic party is the *national* party of the Union. The people see this and acknowledge it, and in its hands the country can always be safely guided through the storms and tempests of sectional or fanatical agitation. For this reason, if no other, we are solicitous to see the democracy of the Union perfectly harmonious, and nothing can defeat so desirable an end save discussions of the character we have named, now going on in Pennsylvania—a State which has strong claims upon the democratic party—a large portion of whose citizens would delight to see Mr. Buchanan in the presidential chair.

If national objects were not in view, we would not raise our pen to say the smallest word on the subject before us. We do not desire to interfere in the affairs of our neighbors, but we do hope that our Pennsylvania cotemporaries will see the folly of continuing their present course. It is not a State matter; it is one in which every democrat in the Union has a deep interest. Buchanan and Cass are both *national* property. For ourselves, we admire, esteem, and respect them both, and should hail the election of either to the presidency with pride and gratification. Cultivate harmony among yourselves, therefore, brother democrats in the Old Keystone! It is your duty, and should be your first thought.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.—The various Temperance bodies of Wilmington, namely, the Rechabites, the Sons of Temperance, and the Cadets of Temperance, celebrated the sixth anniversary of the former on Monday, in handsome and highly spirited manner. There was a large procession, composed of the different organisations, which passed along several of the streets. An address was delivered at the Front street Baptist Church by the Rev. Mr. Heflin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, after which a collation was partaken of, spread out in a grove at the Southern part of the town. We were pleased to see so large a collection of the disciples of St. Aquarius. May none of them ever dishonor him.—*Chronicle.*

Very Interesting from Mexico—The Nation in Difficulty, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25th.—The barque Charles London has arrived from Vera Cruz, with Mexicans papers to the 9th instant, from which we learn that Congress was in session, and that a proposition had been made in the lower house, which would probably be assented to in the Senate, to continue the session till after the 15th.

Mexico appears to be in a desperate condition, and none of her public men seem disposed to hasard their reputations in an attempt to restore her prosperity. Gen. Arista, who had management of the treasury for a short time, gave it up as a hopeless task.

Addresses had been issued to the commissioners of the different wards in the capital, to ascertain the number of foreigners in the city, together with an account of their nationality, character, employment, &c.

A bill has also been introduced to abolished the tobacco monopoly.

The Indians in Chihuahua were suing for peace.

The working of the Mexican mines was attracting the attention of capitalists.

STEAMSHIP ALBATROSS.—The favorite steamer arrived at Charleston yesterday, in *forty-nine hours* from this port; a degree of speed never before equalled by any of the Charleston steamers.—*Phil. Bull.*

From the Pennsylvanian.

The Whigs of the South.

We have watched, with no small interest, the attempts of the Whig papers of the Southern States to hide from their party the course which the great body of the Whigs of the North now take, and have taken on the great question of the day. There can be nothing honest in these efforts. It is impossible that men of ordinary intelligence—and many of the Southern editors are men of extraordinary abilities—should not feel the shame they are putting upon themselves, by trying to make the worse appear the better reason. They might as well attempt to show that the Northern people are Indians, as try to prove that there is no difference in the North between the two great parties on this question of Slavery. The idea of supposing that they ever created this impression, is to suppose either that they are knaves or fools themselves, or else that their readers are hopelessly blind and stupid. It is impossible that such extremes of effrontery can be resorted to in the South without producing a recoil in the Whig ranks.—Thousands who have heretofore acted with the Whigs in that section even now see how completely without truth and reason are most of the appeals of the Whig papers—nay, how utterly abandoned they are that seek to deceive them by flying openly and offensively into the very face of the truth. For this great truth cannot be hidden under a bushel. The Democracy of the North have been, and are, the only party upon which the South may confidently rely as the surest protection against the machinations of the enemies of the Constitution. A few instances of the recklessness of the Whig papers may suffice to show the justice of these remarks.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* holds the Democracy responsible for Rantoul's resolutions against the Fugitive Slave Law, when the same mail—yes, the same telegraph—that announced his defection, announced, also his repudiation by the Democracy of Massachusetts! The other New Orleans papers stated the facts; but after the Whig readers of the *Bulletin* saw them so stated, how much more attached to Whiggery, as propounded by the Whig organ, do you think they felt? How many such tricks would it take to break up any intelligent party?

But the Richmond *Times*, another Whig paper, goes further than the *Bulletin* on this Rantoul case. We copy from that journal of the 15th instant:

"Mr. Rantoul's case proves beyond all question that if 'the institutions of the South must depend for support (as the *Union* says) upon the Democracy of the North,' they lean upon a broken reed. It should convince the South, too, that the safeguard of our constitutional rights is the union of the friends of the constitution, of both political parties, against its enemies of both sections."

The *Times* should remember, what we presume its readers do not forget, that if the case of Mr. Rantoul proves anything, it proves that the Democracy of the North support no man who entertains such opinions as his. Will that journal point out the recent election of a single Whig U. S. Senator in the North, who is true to the provision in regard to fugitive slaves, contained in the Compromise measures, and who is not in favor of its modification or repeal?—Can it point to a single Whig Governor in the *North* or West who is not in favor of the repeal or modification of the Fugitive Law? Is it not a matter of record, and almost of notoriety, that there was not a single *Northern or Western* Whig in the Senate that voted for the Fugitive Slave LAW—NOT ONE—and but three in the House—while fifty-seven dodged? Against this array of facts, which should be known to every Southern man, is the evidence on the other side—showing that every Democratic Governor elected in the *North* and West since the Fugitive Slave Law passed, and there have been a number, is in favor of its principles, and in favor of its execution, excepting Gov. Wood, of Ohio, and he goes for its enforcement. Every Democratic United States Senator in the *North* and West since then, is in favor of it; while in New Hampshire the Democracy welcomed defeat by throwing overboard a candidate for Governor who had shown infirmity of purpose on this very question.

We put it to the Richmond *Times* to show us the single instance in which the Whigs refused to vote for a candidate for office in the North because of his abolition tendencies. But for Whig opposition in this State, our nullifying statute against fugitive slaves would have been repealed a year ago, and even now, after passing both Houses in an emasculated shape, it has not received the signature of our Whig Governor. Who refused to give Daniel Webster Faneuil Hall to make a Constitutional speech in? Whigs, of course. Who are now in favor of the re-election of Gov. Johnston in this State, though he is openly opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law? Whigs all, and Whigs only. Who is Seward, of New York? A Whig in full party communion. What party repudiate Hale, Van Buren, Butler, Bryant, &c., because they have become abolition agitators? The Democratic party. Even in Massachusetts, where Sumner has just been chosen Senator, nothing but the steady opposition of the National Democrats in the Legislature prevented his election up to this moment, and nothing but the overwhelming power of the Free Soilers carried him through; and even there, where the Whigs boast of *not* having voted for Sumner, it is beyond dispute that they had a candidate in Winthrop, whose ultra hostility to the Fugitive Slave Law, and whose violent abolitionism, were quite up to Sumner's, if not beyond him.

The last example is a more striking exhibition of party desperation than either of those cited. It is the attempt of the Nashville *True Whig* to show that the Democracy of New York did not "go into a minority," as asserted by the Nashville *Union*, the organ of the Democracy of Tennessee, "and give up the State to their Whig opponents, rather than attempt to batch up a union with the Free Soil secceders." This is controverted by the *True Whig!* Why the man who would deny this statement here, would be sent to Blockley or to Moyamensing. Not only did the Democracy of New York welcome defeat before the dishonor of a corrupt coalition; but the Whigs purchased victory, as they have continued ever since to do, by advocating Free Soil doctrines, and by nominating Free Soil men! The very last election in that State resulted in the choice of a Governor who signalized his nomination by an argument in favor of the overthrow of the Fugitive Slave Law. We need not comment more at length upon the politics of New York, and have alluded to it now only to show the reasoning by which the Whig leaders hope to keep up a party organization in the South.

It is exactly such wild arguments as these, however, that should teach the people of the South, and, indeed, of all parts of the Union, the inappreciable value of the Democratic party to the existence of this Republic. Had this party given way two years ago, when the whole Northern Whiggery was one disciplined and unanimous Abolition and Free Soil organization, there might now be no Republic to save, because there would, probably, have been no Constitution to protect. These Whig friends of the South should at least remember that had the Democratic bulwark of the North not stood firm, they would have been overwhelmed with fanaticism, and the result would have been a harvest of anarchy and bloodshed. The attempt to elevate those who were then with the enemies of the Union, and to degrade those who stood fast to the Union, may be a proof of party cunning, but it is also an evidence of political turpitude and shame.

STATE BONDS.—

THE RIO GRANDE.—The following interesting paragraph is extracted from a recent working called "Texas in 1850."

Towns on the Rio Grande are springing up at different points with wonderful rapidity. Within the last few months several have sprang into existence. Edinborough and New St. Louis have been started within a few weeks; the former about one mile, and the later four miles below Reynoso. Brownsville, situated opposite Matamoras, has rivalled in its rapid prosperty every other town in Texas. Although but two years old, it contains a population of 3,000 inhabitants, and, according to present indications, will soon be a large and populous city. The amount of business transacted at Brownsville is immense: far exceeding any calculation based upon the population. By estimation, it is computed that $6.000,000 worth of goods have been received there during the last year. So great has been the increase of trade between Brownsville and the interior of Mexico, that the two ferries between Brownsville and Matamoros, which the first year were rented for less than $100 have this year been rented for *nine thousand*.

Besides a vast amount of freight which some two or three steamers are continually engaged in taking from Brazos Santiago round by the mouth of the Rio Grande, and up that river, a single house at Point Isabel forwards on to Brownsville by land from ten to twelve thousand barrels per month. The fact is that much of the trade of Tampico and Vera Cruz now passes through this channel. Brownsville, is now the great gateway of entrance into Mexico, and is taking the business almost entirely away from Matamoras. Its situation combines beauty of scenery as well as natural advantages. The vicinity has become hallowed by interesting scenes during the late war. This portion of the Rio Grande valley is associated with scenes of thrilling interest. Here our army first met the Mexican foe, and on the plains of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were achieved the first two of a series of victories unparalled in the history of civilized warfare. Although those scenes of blood and carnage are passed by, no one looks upon those interesting battle-fields without feeling the deepest emotion; and though time may work its changes, long will it be ere those sacred places lose their power to interest.

Childhood.

Be kind to the little child. You cannot tell how one harsh word or unkind look will chil his heart and fill his eyes with tears. You may forget that the word has been spoken, and try by kind acts to win the child's affections, but you may never be able to remove the impression which that look and word have made. Many people suppose that children are less observing than older persons, and they use language before them which they would consider too impolite to be used before their friends and acquaintances.—This is a sad and fatal mistake. A child's impressions are sometimes so lasting that a whole life-time's after experience is not able to remove them. Each one may recall some of the feelings childhood which have continued to the present time, and which a sober judgment has not been able to remove. Let the words spoken to young children be gentle, loving words, which we should not regret to have them remember in after years. Let the child be treated with sincerity, and let only the words of truth be addressed to him. for in this way alone can he be taught to practice the truth in word and action. If a slight deception is detected by a child, he will not again trust you. No effort of yours can restore that perfect confidence, which is one of the most attractive attributes of childhood. Unkindness is indeed an injury to the child, for it chills his warm affections, and teaches him to feel misery. God meant he should be happy. But harshness is far better than deception, for this robs the soul of its trust, and may rob it of its most precious jewel, the diamond truth.

We have read of a father who once promised his son that he should he present at the blasting of a stone wall, which was to take place at a certain time.

The boy was absent at the time, and the father, forgetting that he had made the promise, allowed the blasting to take place in his son's absence. The boy returned and found that his father had broken his plighted word. For the first time in his life, his father had deceived him, and full of injured feeling, his breast swelling with disappointed hopes, he sought-his father, eagerly reminded him of his promise.

For a moment the parent's brow was overcast.—He had forgotton his promise; the heavy stonewall, with great labor and expense, had been destoyed, and his son had not witnesed it destruction. But what was labour and expense compared to a father's truth? Turning to the boy he said: "I did promyou that you should see the blasting, my son; and you shall see it. The wall be rebuilt, and my promise shall be performed." Accordingly the wall was rebuilt, and the boy learnt that his father valued his word above all price, and would spare no expense to keep a promise which he had made his son. There are no lectures or essays which this father could have spoken, which could have impressed the value of truth upon his son's mind as powerfully as did this single action.

The sorrows of childhood are often called fleeting. They are so. In most children the smile may be easily called up in the midst of tears, and the sunshine and clouds succeed each other in the face of childhood. Yet, though transient, the child's sorrows are real sorrows, and his little heart aches as truly as if years had taught him more patience. He has less philosophy, and has not yet learned reason about his grief nor does he realize that the darkest night is often just before day. For this very reason he feels his sorrows more keenly that if he were older and more philosophical, and sympathy in his griefs will be as sweet to him as to one in the prime of life.

Then let the child receive sympathy in his sorrows and let us do all in our power to lighten his grief and soothe his pain, remembering that "of such is the kingdom of Heaven."—*Olive Branch.*

One day last week a Frenchman from Louisville went into a settlement of his countrymen in Georgetown township, in this county, and proposed that if they would agree to procure him a wife, he would give them three gallons of as fine wine as ever came from the vine clad hills of his La Belle France. The bargain was struck, and the jolly Frenchmen set about to hunt up for their bachelor countryman a helpmeet. In a few days Johnny Crapo was informed that they had succeeded, and told to come at once and have the nuptial knot tied. The expectant husband came. was introduced to his future bride, a delicate young lady of the most modest demeanor, with whom he was soon in raptures. The parties were brought before the Squire (Martin Hanger) the whole company looking very devout and solemn. At this crisis a female relative of the bride was observed to go up and whisper something in the bridegroom's ear. Thunder and Furies! the storm that was raised. The *soi disant* bride was a smooth-faced lad of seventeen!—*New Albany Ledger.*

SCENE ON THE ISTHMUS.—We have remarked some of the roughest specimens of humanity passing through this city, that we ever cast eyes upon in our life before. The other day, while standing at the Exchange, our attention was called to one of the *very* hardest looking of customers, just arrived in the "Isthmus," from California, after evidently a long residence in El Dorado. He and those with him were bearded like pards. He was listening to the jabber of a native who had hired him a mule, and on seeing his baggage, was remonstrating to get a dollar or two more. "Look you here, *hombre*," said he, "a bargain's a bargain: I agreed to give you twenty dollars; I paid you the half; start your boots! I am a man of few words; but if in ten minutes that mule ain't ready packed, there will be one dead nigger about these diggings."—He drew a revolver from his belt, looked at the caps, and turning round, looked savage defiance at every body. At that instant a lady on a mule, and two beautiful little girls, on their way to California, were trying to pass the blocked up thoroughfare. His eyes met the appealing gaze of the mother. In an instant his whole countenance was changed. He doffed his hat to the lady, backed the mule, *hombre* and all, and with a sweep of his arm, called the attention of his comrades: "Back, boys," said he, "make way for the lady!" The way was cleared, and the lady passed. Our stalwart friend stood gazing after them for a minute or two, and as he turned round, we we could perceive his face suffused with tears; on wiping them, he perceived we were regarding him closely; "I have been away from home, sir, said he in a faltering voice, "for two years; that woman, and the faces of those little children, remember me of my family. God bless my girls and their mother!" So, shaking himself, as it were, he returned his revolver to his belt; and, in a mild voice, said to the native, "Come, *hombre*, as soon as you can, my friend, get that mule ready, and you shall have what you ask more." And so saying, he walked thoughtfully away.—*Panama Paper.*

The Capital of Utah.

The city of the Great Salt Lake is beautifully laid out, within a short distance of the mountain forming the eastern end of the valley. It contains eleven or twelve thousand inhabitants, who are mostly engaged in agriculture, though a portion of their time is devoted to mechanical pursuits when understood.—The streets of the city intersect each other at right-angles, and each block is half a mile square, with an alley from east to west and north to south. Each block is called a ward, and has a bishop to preside over its government, whose duties are to act as magistrates, tax collectors, and preachers, as well as street commissioners. The city and all the farming land are irrigated by streams of beautiful water, which flow from the adjacent mountains. These streams have been, with great labor and perseverance, led in every direction. In the city they flow on each side of the different streets, and their waters are let upon the inhabitants' gardens at regular periods; so likewise upon the extensive fields of grain lying in the south of the city.

There is a field thirty miles long by six and ten wide, a portion of which is cultivated by any one who desires. This field was waving with wheat, barley, and oats, nearly ready for the sickle when we were at the lake, and a finer field of wheat never grew in any country; the berry was large, full, and plump, and of superior whiteness. We were convinced that no country in the world could produce better crops than this valley, or a larger amount to the acre. The system of irrigation prevents anything like rust or smut striking the crop, to blast the expectation of the farmer. The productiveness of the soil will always secure him an abundant crop. Within the valley, and including three other settlements of the people in the vicinity, there cannot be far from 30,000 inhabitants. Forty miles south they have a village, and another 110 miles further south—among the Utah Indians I suppose—where fine forests of all kinds of timber abound, while little or none for mechanical purposes, excepting pine, grows in the vicinity of the valley.

The character of this people has changed but little since their exodus from the States. The leaders and all appear more "free and easy," and the great body as perseveringly industrious and obedient to the higher powers as ever.

Money is very plenty among them—principally gold—much of which came from the California mines. The religious character of the whole body has degenerated into mere amusement, &c.; not even the semblance of true piety is kept up. In the vicinity of the city is a warm spring, which has been brought into the city, and public baths erected. The water is highly medical. Each citizen has a building lot appropriated to his use, but is not the absolute owner, as he cannot dispose of it to a Gentile without the consent of the church. Each member is allowed to take up and cultivate as much land as he pleases, but he can only sell such improvements as he may make upon the land. One tenty of the produce of the land, or the accumulation of each individual, as well as one tenth of his time, belongs to the church, and is rigovously exacted.

The houses are mostly one story high, though some of thom are neat little cottages. They have nearly completed a spacious court house, two stories high, forty feet square. The first story is built of freestone, and the second of sun-burnt brick.—Houses built of these brick are very warm in the winter and cool in the summer, and appear well adapted to the climate. They are about to erect a temple and other public buildings. Elder Kimball's house is a large two-story stone building, some 50 feet by 25 feet; yet it is not large enough to contain one-half of his numerous wives.

The prosperity of this people is truly astonishing. They have flocks and herds, and most of the good things of the earth in abundance. We saw about three thousand of the finest cattle on the island in the Salt Lake that ever we put eyes upon. In the morning you may see lads driving hundreds of cows from the bounds of the city, to be herded within two or three miles, and driven back at night. [*Exchange Paper.*

More about the Cuban Recruits.

The "American Union" (a newspaper published at Griffin, Georgia,) has the following notice of the arrival at that place of the Cuban recruits:

"On their arrival in Griffin, they created quite a sensation, especially as soon as their destination was ascertained. We were taken entirely by surprise, not even dreaming that anything like an expedition of that sort was even thought of by any portion of our people; but the arrival of the company on the cars brought to light the fact that several young men of our town are in the scrape, and the company has been making up for several months past. It is understood that several men in our State holding prominent stations in society are at the head of the affair here, and have been corresponding clandestinely with young men all over the country to enlist their sympathies, influence, and energies in favor of the enterprise. So soon as the fact of the expedition being on foot was known and could be kept secret no longer, those engaged in it, or at least some of them, talked about it very freely. All that we know that are implicated in the affair are young men, just grown up. They say that they are promised five thousand dollars apiece in case they are successful, with a fair prospect of making fortunes for each one that will go and assist in wresting Cuba from the Spanish Government. They are assured that a large portion of the Spanish army now in Cuba will ground their arms, or join them on their arrival, and that the inhabitants will all join in to put down the Spanish authorities.

"The tale is a good one to deceive and entice young men of no experience and ardent temperaments into the nefarious plot; and the iniquity of it will be the more apparent when it is known, as doubtless it will be sooner or later, that not a word of truth exists in it. Some of the inhabitants of Cuba may entertain disloyal feelings towards the present Government; but that there are a great many of them still disposed to defend their homes and firesides, and maintain their present position, was clearly manifested when the expedition of the last year landed at Cardenas, and was compelled by the people to decamp in short order."

DECATUR AND BARRON.—The Richmond Whig, explaining a previous article in relation to the late Commodore Barron, makes known the following particulars of what took place between that officer and the lamented Decatur, after the unfortunate duel between them:

"It might have been inferred, from what we said in reference to the duel between Decatur and himself, that the difficulty originated from a charge of cowardice made by the former upon his conduct on that occasion. This was not so. Shortly after the verdict of the court. which suspended him for five years, Commodore Barron went abroad, and did not return to this country until some time after the close of the war of 1812. It was in reference to this that Decatur used those disparaging remarks which lead to the unfortunate duel between them. After the exchange of shots, and when both were wounded—mortally as was then supposed—they were brought together by their friends, and mutual explanations took place. Decatur asked him why he did not return from Copenhagen when the war broke out, and take part in the struggle in which his country was engaged. Commodore Barron replied that he was really so poor that he had not the means to pay his passage home. The gallant and generous Decatur then said, Why did you not tell me of this before?—no difference could have occurred between us. It is melancholy to reflect that a misapprehension of such a character should have caused the loss to his country of one of her noblest defenders."

A "SURE ENOUGH" STAGE FIGHT.—A late English paper gives the particulars of a "sure enough" fight which recently came off on the stage of the Chester theatre—a regular rough-and-ready knock-down-and-drag-out set to, and not one of the common theatrical cut-and-flourish affairs. It seems that this little episodical part of the performance grew out of an old bitter grudge between the *corps dramatique*, and was not on the bills at all. The two actors in question commenced make grimaces and mouths at each other during the business of the stage, until one of them got so savage that he squared off and pitched into his antagonist a regular facer. This was returned forthwith, when at it they went, rough and tumble, amid the cheers of the audience, which happened not to be very select. The fight continued until one of the brusiers gave his adversary such a blow that he was knocked heels-over head into the orchestra, carrying down double-basses, trombones, hautboys and all, and making a perfect smash of a kettle-drum or two. Amid the frantic cheers of the pit the discomfited hero of the sock and buskin picked himself up and sneaked off, and they ended a combat which was really terrific as far as it went.

On Tuesday last, after the adjournment of our Court for dinner, A. J. Dargan, Esq., announced to our citizens his intention of running as a candidate in this Congressional District, for election to the next Congress, as the representative of said District.

We had not the pleasure of hearing Mr. Dargan's speech; but understand he took the ground that he is a Whig—that he is not satisfied with the compromise measures of 1850—nor with the course pursued by the General Government towards the South—that for the sake of peace he is willing to abide by said compromise if it be faithfully carried out—that he believes in the abstract right of any State, at any time, to secede from the Union; but he is not in favor of secession at the present time, &c. This, we believe, is substantially Mr. Dargan's position; but as we did not hear his speech we are ready and willing at any time to stand corrected, if we have in the slightest degree misrepresented that gentleman.

After Mr. Dargan sat down, Thomas S. Ashe, Esq., offered Daniel Webster's sentiment, to wit:—"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseperable," which was heartily responded to, and strongly applauded.

To this sentiment, or rather to the time of its introduction, Walter F. Leak, Esq., of Richmond objected. We believe he took the ground that though the sentiment was well enough in itself, yet its introducation at that time seemed to aim at throwing a damper over the sentiments uttered by Mr. Dargan; and Mr. Leak expressed himself astonished that a southern man would give such a sentiment at such a time, &c. Mr. Leak did not at all like the compromise measures of 1850; but for the sake of peace he was willing to abide thereby, provided the fugitive act were carried out right. He believed in the right of a State to secede, and to choose its own time for secession, but did not think that secession was expedient at present, and he was not in favor of the measure. This speech, as well as Mr. Dargan's, we had not the pleasure of hearing; and if we have been misinformed are willing to be set right.

Mr. Ashe then got up and sustained and defended the sentiment he had offered. He said he had never conceived the idea that a citizen of Anson county, or any one else in the Court House, would for a momeut object to the sentiment, and he was astonished to hear a speech made against it. Mr. Ashe denied the right of a State to secede. There was no power in the federal Constitution, nor in the construction of any part thereof, under which a State could possible secede. The United States Constitution, and all laws made in accordance therewith, were the supreme laws of the land, and that every State, as well as every individual, was bound to obey them as such: That no State could do any act at variance with, or contrary to the federal Constitution; and that as secession would be contrary fo the intent and meaning of that instrument, a State had no Constitutional right whatever to secede.

Mr. Ashe thought the Supreme Court of the United States the proper tribunal for determining the constitutionality of a law.

Mr. Leak asked Mr. Ashe if he believed the Chief Executive of the nation had the power—or ought to exercise it if he had—to call out the troops of the United States to oppose a State in its sovereign capacity as a State. Mr. Leak wanted Mr. Ashe to give a positive and decided answer to this.

Mr. Ashe said that it was not only the privilege, but the duty, of the President to see that all laws made by Congress under the Constitution were duly executed. He was sworn to do so; and that when he did not, he was perjured, and therefore acted wrong. That when a State in its sovereign or *any other capacity*, acted against the constitution, or any laws made thereunder, it became the duty of the Executive to use all the power of the General Government to force such State into subjection, even though the State might be crushed thereby. He wished it distinctly understood that the Executive had not only the right, but it was his bounden duty to do so.

Mr. Leak asked Mr. Ashe what course a State—North Carolina, for instance—ought to pursue, if Congress were to go outside the Constitution and abolish slavery in the States.

Mr. Ashe said that if ever Congress did such an act, North Carolina would rise as one man and resist such usurpation to the death. Mr. Ashe believed that every State had this natural and inalienable right; but that it was a natural right, and not derived from the United States Constitution; and that it was *revolution* or *revolt*, and *not secession*.

Mr. Leak then intimated to Mr. Ashe that as the federal government was much stronger than any of the States or a number of such States, there was a likelihood that such State or States might be crushed in the struggle, and asked what then?

Mr. Ashe said that was very true; but that the agrieved State or States must trust to the justice of their cause and to their God, as did their fathers in the revolutionary struggle, when fighting a power so immensely superior to themselves as Great Britain then was.

Mr. Ashe also stated that he merely gave the sentiment, and made the few remarks which he did, as a citizen of Anson county, as he had no intention then, or at any future time, of being a candidate for any office in the gift of the people.

After Mr. Ashe sat down Mr. Leak again got up and spoke for a length of time. He admitted that the General Government had the right to coerce *individuals*, but not *States*; that it astonished him that a gentleman of Mr. Ashe's standing, abilities, birthplace, parentage, &c., should hold such doctrines, &c. He said that Mr. Ashe as well as himself could trace with pleasure their blood back to the heroes of the revolution. Mr. L. again stated that though he was willing to abide by the compromise measures, yet he could not see where the South gained thereby. He thought said compromise was an insult to the South, and if he had been a member of Congress at the time of their passage, he would most assuredly have voted against them. Mr. Leak seemed to think that under the fugitive act a slave owner could not recover his property, or if he could it would cost more than it would come to. He thought the British Government was at the bottom of the slave agitation, because they could not, with free labor, grow cotton as cheap as the south with her slaves, and therefore wanted slavery abolished, so that they might be all on the same footing. For this reason George Thompson was now in the country agitating the question, &c.

Mr. Ashe defended the views expressed by him. He thought he could give good reasons for every thing said by him. He thought the South had gained by the Compromise measures. Slaves could be and had been brought back under the law. In fact there was only one place where the law had been totally frustrated. That was in Boston. That city had, however, lately retrieved her character. Slaves could now be brought back from there on proof of ownership, &c., and he thought there was every prospect of the law's working well. Mr. Ashe thought the South gained on the territorial question. According to the joint resolutions under which Texas was admitted into the Union, territory belonging to that State North of a certain degree of latitude could not have slavery thereon; but that under the Compromise, the whole of such territory, as well as Utah and New Mexico, was thrown open to citizens of the slave States, and that Southern men had a right to carry slaves to territory from which they were before excluded. Mr. Ashe loved the Union and wished its perpetuity. That was the reason he offered the sentiment, which originated this discussion, and which he thought would have found a response in the bosom of every one present.

Mr. Dargan got up he said for the purpose of setting himself right before the public. He was a Whig. He had voted with the Whigs, and suffered for being a Whig. He once lost his election to a judgeship because he was a Whig, and he did not wish it understood now that he was anything else. He was, however, a secessionist. That is he believed in the right of a State to secede; but did not think this the proper time to do so. He did not think the Compromise a just measure, but for the sake of peace was willing to abide thereby.

The above, we believe is the substance of what was said by the speakers, although not put forth in so pleasing a manner. If, however, we have in the slightest degree done injustice to any one, we will thankfully stand corrected.—*Wadesborough Argus.*

AN AMERICAN.—Col. N. C. Baldwin, of Cleveland Ohio, has been fattening an ox for eight years, until at length he has attained the enormous weight of 4,000 pounds. A mile per day in the fastest rate the monster can walk. He is to be transported East by water, and will be sent to London for exhibition during the World's Fair.

Mr. Clay once refused at a dinner to take precedence of Gov. Jones, of Tennessee. "Oh," said the great Kentuckian, "you are a greater man than I am; you beat James K. Polk, and I didn't do it."

Whimsies, on certain hackneyed themes.

Most divine birds are heard to sing,
And sundry flowers their fragrance exhale;
Hail to the coming on of Spring.

The songs of those said birds arouse
The memory of our youthful hours,
As green as those said sprays and boughs,
As fresh and sweet as those said flowers.

The birds aforesaid—happy pairs—
Love, 'mid the aforesaid boughs, enshrines
In freehold nests: themselves, their heirs,
Administrators and assigns.

Oh, busiest term of Cupid's Court,
Where tender plaintiffs actions bring—
Season of frolic and of sport,
Hail, as aforesaid, coming Spring!

MAGNIFICENT PRESENT FROM THE KING OF PRUSSIA TO PROF. MORSE.—We have just had the pleasure of seeing a present sent by the King of Prussia to our countryman, Professor Morse, in acknowledgement of his success in perfecting his Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, which is pronounced by his Majesty's Commissioner, after comparison and experiment, to be the most efficient of any in the world for great distances. The present consists of a magnificent solid gold snuff box of elaborate workmanship and design enclosing the "Prussian Gold for Scientific Merit." The medal has on the face the medallion head of the King. Frederick William the IVth, surrounded by exquisitely executed emblems of religion, jurisprudence, medicine and the arts; on the reverse, Apollo drawn by four fiery steeds in the chariot of the sun, traversing the zodiac, while from the head of the rays of light are darting abroad.—*N. Y. Observer.*

The Late Cuban Movements.

The Savannah papers state that the recent movements of a portion of the Cuban invaders in Georgia were premature, caused by a rumor that a revolt had actually taken place in Cuba. This induced sixty-three of the party, who resided in the Cherokee region of country, to hasten towards Savannah to tender their services to Gen. Gonsales, (formerly of Cuba,) who is a resident of that city; but learning that the movement was premature, *and that they had mistaken the rendezvous*, they returned home to await the proper time. The Atlanta Republican, of Thursday, notices the return of the adventurers to that city, but says that it has not been able to learn whether they have abandoned their desperate enterprise, or returned with the object of taking a new act at variance with, or contrary to the federal Constitution; and that as secession would be contrary fo the intent and meaning of that instrument, a State had no Constitutional right whatever to secede.

KISSING.—However delightful, desirable and heavenly this operation may be in some places, in others it is most confoundedly embarrassing. Col. Gaither, the State Attorney, in the usual form, told a lady witness, at our last Court, who was very much embarrassed, to "kiss the book," which, in her confusion, she understood to kiss him!—and thereupon the blushes danced all over her face in rich and hurried profusion. She bit her lips, stepped back, looked round, hesitated, and no doubt felt like denying and resisting one of the blessings of life, when to her unspeakable joy, he seeing her embarrassment, exclaimed in a clear tone, "kiss the book;" which was done instanter—to the great tittering of those who saw it and her great relief. Kissing is very healthy when one is court-in, but not when in court!—*Asheville Mesenger, 23d.*

CONTRIBUTION OF CHEMISTRY TO THE HEALING ART.—The fact that *Ayer's Cherry Pectorial* is a chemical discovery, may explain why the distinguished Professors of that Science, (Silliman, Hitchcock, Webster, and Cleveland,) have given their certificates in its favor. None could better judge of its merits than these eminent men, and their names would be a sufficient guarantee of its value, if experience had not already proven to the public that it is one of the most effectual remedies for affections of the throat and lungs ever before them.—*Scientific Review.*

Commercial.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 29.—Peach Brandy, 50 a 55c.; Apple do., 35 a 37c. Bacon, 10 a 10½c. Cotton, 8½ a 9½c. Corn, 80 a 85c. Flour, $5 a $5 50. Feathers, 30 a 32c. Lime, $1 75 a $2. Lard, 10 a 10½c. Whiskey, 35 a 40c. 4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ a 8c. Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 19 a 20c. Turpentine—Virgin dip, $2 a $3 50; yellow dip, $1 90 a $2 15; hard, $1; Spirits, 28c.; Rosin, No. 3, 75c.

The late news has unsettled the Cotton market, which has declined to the above quotations. Bacon is coming to market in considerable quantities, and dull at quotations. The receipts of both Corn and Flour are large.—*Observer.*

NEW YORK, April 26.—Naval Stores.—The market has been moderately active, though spirits turpentine has again experienced a decline. The sales are 630 bbls. North County turpentine at $3; 1000 No. 2 and No. 1 rosin, $1 62½ a $2 25; 5 a 300 white $2 50 a $3 50 per 280 lbs.; 1200 North County common, afloat, $1 18; 700 Wilmington, $1 35, delivered; 7 a 800 spirits turpentine on the wharf, 35 a 35½ cash, embracing some in small parcels at the latter price, and 36 to 37 from store in retail lots. 400 bbls. tar brought $1 75 per bbl. The arrivals since our last have been small, most of the vessels then due having previously arrived.

CHARLESTON, April 30th.—COTTON.—The sales yesterday reached 1500 bales. Holders were free sellers at a lower range of prices than were submitted to on the preceding day. Market quite unsettled. The prices ranged from 7 a 10½c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Cotton.—The demand continues limited and the sales only 1600 bales at yesterday's prices, the decline by the Asia having been anticipated. Sugar 5½c. Flour $4 15 a $5. Whiskey 19c. Bacon 8½c.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—Flour $4 00 a $4 43½. Rye flour $3 62½. Wheat 98 to $1 14. Corn 60 a 62c. Oats 40 a 43c. Rye 69c. New mess pork $16 00. Lard, 9½ a 10c.—Whiskey 24½ a 25c. per gall.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Flour $4 25 a $4 94; red wheat $1, Genesee $1 00 a $1 02; corn 67 a 68 cents; oats 44 a 45 cents; rye 72 cents; N. O. molasses 31 a 33 cents; Rio coffee 9½ a 10½ cents; Pork, $13 for old mess; new prime, $15-12½; Lard 9½ a 9½ cents per lb.; Rice 3½ a 3¾c.; Whiskey 23.

Cotton is firmer, and sales of 2,500 bales middling uplands at 10½ cents, showing ¼ cent advance on yesterday's prices.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Flour $4 37 a $4 50. Corn meal $3. Rye flour $3 00 a $3 50. Wheat, $1 a $1 06. Corn 62 a 64c. Oats, 43 a 44c. Rye 70c. Lard, 9½ a 9¾c. New mess pork, $15 50. Rio Coffee, 9½ a 10c. Whiskey, 23 a 24c. per gallon. The sales of cotton are small; market steady.

NEWBERN, April 28th.—NAVAL STORES.—Dip $2 25, and Scrape $1 50. Tar $1 20. Corn 65c. Meal 80c. Bacon hams 10c.

Official Publication of the Commissioners of the Town.

AT a regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the town of Wilmington, at office, April 25th, 1851.

Present, JOHN DAWSON, M. P.
WM. C. HOWARD,
T. D. MEARES,
GEO. W. DAVIS.

Ordered, That from and after this date, no person or persons shall ride faster than a walk either on horseback or vehicle, over the Railroad Bridge at the North termination of Front street in this Town, under a penalty of Five Dollars for each and every offence if a free person, or if a slave, 39 lashes, unless his or their owner will pay said fine.

Whereas, complaint having been made to the Board that the Dock at the foot of Walnut street is blocked up with Timber, Lumber, &c., *Ordered*, That the Town Clerk be instructed to issue a written notice to Col. John McRae, to remove said obstructions on or before the 6th proximo.

Ordered, That James Garrison be remitted $5 45 taxes wrongly collected by the Sheriff.

Communication of James Easter was laid on the table.

RICHARD MORRIS, *Town Clerk.*

FRESH from the North.—
20 Bbls. Fresh Canal Flour;
20 do. do. Extra do.
20 half bbls. fresh do. do.
3 bbls. best Lard;
10 kegs do. do.
1 box double refined Loaf Sugar;
20 dozen papers tacks, 4 to 12 oz.;
200 lbs. best Dried Beef;
6 fine English Cheese;
3 bbls. of that superior Fulton Market Beef. Call at
GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

ORANGES and Lemons.—As the season has commenced for the above Fruits, we are receiving large weekly shipments, and shall be pleased to supply the town and country trade, at wholesale or retail.
May 2, 1851] WILKINSON & ESLER.

"RECOMMENDED BUSINESS MANUFACTORY."
A FEW pieces of "Rock Island Manufactory" Summer Cassimeres for gentlemen and youths. Afresh from the Factory, Mecklenburg county N. C. Call and see it.
CHAS. BARR.
May 2d, 1851

Wilmington, N. C., May 2, '51.—[34-4t] *Merchant Teller.*

For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

Wilmington Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.				NAVAL STORES.			
Hams.....	9	a	11½	Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.			
Middlings.....	8	a	9	Yellow Dip..2 25	a	2 50	
Shoulders.....	6	a	7½	Virgin Dip..3 00	a	3 05	
Hog round.....	9	a	11	Hard.....	a	1 30	
Western, ...	8½	a	9½	Tar..... 1 25	a	1 40	
BEANS, per bush.				Pitch..... 0 00	a	1 12½	
White.....		a	..	Rosin, No. 1, 0 00	a	0 00	
BEESWAX.				Do. No. 2, 0 00	a	1 37½	
Per pound,....	18	a	20	Do. No. 3, 0 00	a	00	
BUTTER.				Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,....	28	a	00
Per pound,....	20	a	22	Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.				OIL, per gallon.			
N. Mess,..12 50	a	14	00	Sperm,.... 1 00	a	1 40	
Do. Prime,..7 00	a	9	00	Linseed, N C....	a	..	
BEEF CATTLE,				Neats Foot,...00	a	0 00	
Per 100 lbs..5 00	a	7	50	PEAS, per bushel.			
CORN,				Ground,....	90	a	1 12½
Per bushel,...70	a	75		Black Eye,...75	a	80	
Meal, bush...80	a	85		Cow,.....	70	a	77
COFFEE, per lb.				PORK, per barrel.			
Rio,.....	11½	a	12½	Nor. Mess,.14 50	a	15	00
St. Domingo..11	a	11½		Do. Prime,00 00	a	00	00
Laguyra,....12	a	12½		Fresh, per lb. .0	a	0	
Cuba,.....	00	a	00	POTATOES.			
Java,.....	14	a	15	Irish, bbl....2 50	a	3	00
CANDLES, per lb.				Sweet, bush,..70	a	75	
Tallow,.....	12½	a	14	POULTRY.			
Sperm,.....	45	a	50	Chickens, live,..15	a	25	
Adamantine,..28	a	30		Do. dead,.15	a	30	
EGGS, per doz.,	12½	a	15	Turkeys, live,.60	a	80	
FEATHERS.				Do. dead,.60	a	1	00
Per pound,....	00	a	40	RICE, per 100 lbs.			
FLOUR, per barrel.				Clean, cask..3 12½	a	3	25
Northern ...6 00	a	8	00	Rough, bush...00	a	00	
Baltimore,..5 00	a	5	25	SALT, per bushel.			
HAY, per 100 lbs.				Alum,.....	00	a	00
North River,..70	a	75		Liv'l sack,....	00	a	00
Eastern.....0 80	a	90		SOAP, per lb.,...4	a	6	
IRON, per lb.,...4½	a	5½		SHINGLES, per M.			
LARD, per lb.				Common,...2 00	a	2	50
No. Carolina,..11	a	11½		Contract,....4 00	a	5	00
Western, nom. .	a	.		STEEL, per lb..12	a	25	
LIME, per barrel.				STAVES, per M.			
Thomastown, .00	a	0	00	W. O. barrel,			
LUMBER, River, per M.				rough,00 00	a	15	00
Floor. B'ds,12 00	a	00	00	Ash Head'g.0 00	a	8	00
Wide do.....	a	0	00	R. O. hhd.,			
Sheating,.....	a	5	00	dressed,.. ..	a	10	00
LIQUORS, per gallon.				Do. rough,00 00	a	00	00
N. E. Rum,...30	a	34		SUGAR, per pound.			
Gin,.....	a	35		New Orleans,..6	a	7½	
Whiskey, rec....	a	..		Porto Rico,....6	a	7½	
Do N.O. do....	a	30		St. Croix,....7	a	8½	
Do. Old Nick, 00	a	75		Loaf,..... 10½	a	11	
Apple Brandy, 35	a	40		TIMBER, per M.			
Peach do. none	a	00		Shipping,..10 00	a	12	00
MOLASSES, per gall.				Mill, prime,.8 25	a	8	50
Cuba,.....	20	a	22	Do ord'y,.5 25	a	6	00
Porto Rico,.....	a	00		Do. inf'r,..0 00	a	2	60
MACKEREL, per bbl.				TALLOW,			
No. 1,.....0 00	a	11	00	Per pound,.....7	a	8	
No. 2,.....0 00	a	10	00	WINES, per gallon.			
No. 3,.....6 00	a	7	00	Madeira,.... 70	a	5	00
MULLETS,				Port,..... 1 25	a	4	00
Per barrel,..4 50	a	5	00	Malaga,..... 1 40	a	60	
NAILS, per lb....4	a	5					

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,...$ 35 a $ 40
Spirits Turpentine,..... .do..... .00 a 55
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross..... .00 a 15
Cotton, per bale,..... a 90
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,..... a 6
Flaxseed, per cask,..... .00 a 90
Ground Peas, per bushel,..... a 6
Lumber, per M.....5 00 a 7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,.....30 a 35
Spirits Turpentine,.....do.....50 a 55
Ground Peas, per bushel,..... a 8
Lumber, per M.....4 00 a 5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,.....6 a 0
TO BOSTON.
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,.....00 a 50
Spirits Turpentine,.....do.....00 a 65
Lumber, per M.....7 50 a 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 1, 1851

BACON.—This article arrives sparingly, and sales at firm prices. The stock in market is by no means heavy. Western Bacon is rather more plenty than for some time, and we quote ½c. per lb. lower.

CORN.—We can hear of no receipts of Corn since our last. The stock in store is considered ample for immediate demands.

HAY.—About 200 bales North River Hay sold at 70c. per 100 lbs.

LARD.—Sells readily at 11 cents per lb.

NAVAL STORES.—The receipts of Turpentine for the week ending this day have reached about 1700 or 2000 barrels.—The price for virgin dip has fluctuated materially, and we have now to reduce our quotations to $3 a $3 05 for the sales of the last two days. We can hear of but one lot sold during the week above $3 50 per bbl. of 280 lbs. The sales have been as follows, viz: at $4, $3 50, $3 05 and $3 per bbl., closing at two latter figures, subject of course to the usual deductions according to quality. Yellow dip has advanced in some instances to $2 30, the sales have all been at $2 25 a $2 30 per bbl. The hard article has been steady at $1 30 per bbl. Sales of about 200 bbls. *Spirits Turpentine* at 28c. per gall. Holders are asking higher rates. Light sales No. 2 *Rosin* at $1 37½ per bbl. About 1000 bbls. *Tar* taken at $1 25, $1 35 a $1 40, closing at $1 35 per bbl.

TIMBER.—This article arrives sparringly, and sales have consequently been light. We refer to our table for range of prices.

LUMBER.—River.—Sales of 2 rafts of scantling at $5—1 do. flooring boards at $12 per M.

STAVES.—Small sales of R. O. hhd. staves at $10 per

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
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LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.
C. P. WOODELL, Whiteville, Columbus county.

VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorised to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

From the London Times.

The 24th of February, 1848.

BY MARSHAL BUGEAUD.

The annexed important letter of the late Marshal Bugeaud, (forwarded by our Paris correspondent,) describing that able soldier's share in the events of the morning which witnessed the overthrow of the French monarchy, is a most valuable and indisputably authentic addition to the history of the most momentous events of modern times. So far as the conduct of the government is brought forward, it is a complete illustration of the maxim—*Quem vult perdere Deus:*

"Chance has thrown into my hands a document, not hitherto noticed, perhaps the most instructive and useful of any that have appeared on that amazing catastrophe, and the publication of which, though referring to the past, could not have come more *apropos*, when we consider that the situation of the country may before long bear a close resemblance to what it was in the commencement of 1848. The document referred to is a letter addressed by Marshal Bugeaud to a friend, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and which contains a succinct and clear narrative of the events in which he took part on the 24th of February. The letter was written not long before his death. It is as follows:

MY DEAR ——: It was 2 o'clock in the morning of the 24th, when an aid-de-camp came to me to request my attendance at the Chateau, (the Tuilleries.) I hastened thither. I was offered the command of the troops and the National Guard. I well understood that it was too late; but I thought it would be unworthy of me to refuse. The ministers (MM. Guizot and Duchatel) were sent for to countersign the ordinances which named me. All this took some time; so that it was about half-past 3 o'clock the same morning before I was enabled to put myself in communication with the troops that were then in the Place du Carrousel, or in the Court of the Tuilleries. I assembled the officers and suboffices, and harangued them with energy. My address was incorrectly reported in the journal. The troops were much discouraged. They had been kept for more than sixty hours in a timid and even shameful attitude, in presence of the *emeute*—their feet were in the mud, their knapsacks on their backs, and they looked on tranquilly while the insurgents attacked the municipal guards, burnt the guard-houses, cut down the trees, smashed the lamps, and harangued the soldiers. The soldiers had only received for nourishment three rations of biscuit, that had already been consumed; they had generally but ten cartridges per man; the most amply provided battalions had but 20. On the Place du Carrousel there were only three chests of cartridges. There were none whatever at the Ecole Militaire, nor elsewhere in Paris. The only supply to be found was at Vincennes, and that only of 13 *caissons*. To bring up this supply it was necessary to traverse the whole theatre of the insurrection and thousands of barricades. The cavalry horses were completely knocked up, and had not a grain of corn; the men had been constantly kept on horseback. The whole of the troops detached to the Bastile, the Hotel de Ville, the Boulevards, and the Pantheon, had received orders to fall back at daybreak on the Tuilleries. I lost no time in ordering them to remain firm at their post, and assured them that other columns would move towards them at the break of day. and that then they should decidedly assume the offensive.

"I employed the rest of the night in organizing our columns, and I allowed no occasion to escape of raising the courage of all around me, and I must say with success. I saw faces, that were very downcast at first, gradually brighten up at seeing the measures I adopted and the orders and instructions that I gave. I had about at least 150 persons. Officers of the staff, of the army, and of the National Guard, and a crowd of generals, came to offer me their services. There were too many of them; each one wished to claim my attention and to make me protestations. They made me lose a great deal of most valuable time. Add to this that all at the same time brought a hundred kinds of news and demanded of me hundreds of orders. I wanted information on the National Guard. Jacqueminot was in bed very ill. His chief of the staff did not make his appearance. I sent to look for him. He was found in a room on the fourth story. He came to me in very bad humor, and tendered me his resignation. 'That's not the question, sir,' I said; 'inform me of the steps taken with respect to the National Guard.' I could get no information from him. The commandant of the division was equally silent; and I could only obtain some information from his chief of the staff, Colonel Rollin, who showed himself a man of heart and intelligence. At last, at daybreak, at half-past five o'clock in the morning, four columns set out from the Place du Carrousel, animated with the very best spirit, but badly furnished with ammunition to sustain a long combat. The chief of these columns, and a good number of officers who composed it, received instructions, in which I rapidly indicated the manner of attacking the barricades and compact masses, of penetrating into the houses, &c. Confidence was depicted in every face; and as I considered the war as seriously engaged, I did not doubt that the combat was to begin immediately.

"One of the columns directed itself on the Hotel de Ville, by the Palais Royal, and by traversing the Rues Montmartre, Poissonniere, Saint Martin, &c. The second column marched towards the Bastile, by the Rue Richelieu, the Bourse, the lower part of the Rue Montmartre, and the Boulevards. The third was to manœuvre on the right and left to the rear of the two first, in order to hinder the construction of barricades behind them. The fourth proceeded to the Pantheon to reinforce Gen. Renaud, who was to take the command of all, and who had already received my instructions. Gendarmes, in disguise, accompanied these columns to bring me back reports; orderlies, for reserves, were organized in the Place du Carrousel, under the command of Gen. Rulhieres. At seven o'clock I learned officially that my columns had reached the points indicated, and without any resistance; the barricades had not been defended. and they had been sufficiently removed to allow a free passage to the artillery. The column of the Boulevards alone did not reach the Bastile, because it had encountered on the Boulevard Montmartre an enormous mass. The general who commanded it sent to me to say, 'I am in presence of an enormous mass, but badly armed. The mass is not offensive, and the only thing it does is to cry out, Vive la Republique! Vive la ligne! A bas Guizot! What am I to do?' I replied, 'Make the usual summons to the crowd to retire; if they do not obey, employ force, and act according to my instructions.' I learned at a later period that my instructions had not been complied with. About seven o'clock a crowd of well-dressed civilians, coming from different points where the insurrection was established, ran towards me, and, with tears in their eyes. besought me to remove the troops, whose presence irritated the people, and to leave to the National Guard, which was assembling, the task of appeasing the *emeute*. I was in the act of making them understand all that was dangerous in the advice they gave me, when M. Thiers and M. Barrot came to me, bringing, on the part of the King, the order to withdraw the whole of the troops, and to employ the National Guard only, of which I had as yet merely two or three small platoons, who were on the Place du Carrousel. I resisted the ministers as I did the civilians; but the Duke of Nemours coming up and repeating the order on the part of the King, I considered that I could not any longer assume the responsibility of resisting. I accordingly sat down to talk with a dozen officers of the staff about me, and dictated as follows the orders to withdraw the troops: 'In virtue of the order of the King and of the ministers, you are forthwith to retire on the Tuilleries. Retire in an imposing attitude: and if you are attacked wheel round, assume the offensive, and act in conformity with my instructions of this morning.'

"This order was conveyed to the different points by the staff officers of the National Guard, and by civilians who officiously charged themselves with the duty, and with a zeal that boded nothing good. It was this fatal measure which lost all; and observe how the most important affairs of this world are often decided: if that same morning the barricades had been defended, the battle was begun, and matters would have terminated in a different manner.—I forgot to say that. after having taken all my military measures, I did not neglect using all the means in my power to inform the people of the nomination to the ministry of M. Thiers and M. Barrot. More than two hundred proclamations in manuscript were circulated in the streets by the police agents, by civilians, and military men in plain clothes. In some points the news was well received; in others, the proclamations were torn down and trampled under foot. Towards 9 o'clock, M. Thiers and M. Barrot returned, and presented me to M. de Lamoriciere, who had been just named commander of the National Guard. I received him with much cordiality, and completely forgot old grievances; he had found the uniform of a citizen-general. I hastened to send him into the streets. 'Since we are not to fight,' I said, 'employ all your popularity, and try to bring these infuriated masses to reason.' I am bound to say that he performed the mission I gave him with much devotedness. On certain points he succeeded; on others he was badly received, and was exposed to great danger. M. Thiers and M. Barrott prepared to mount on horseback and harangue the multitude, when the painter Vernet came to me and said, 'Keep back M. Thiers. I have just passed among the insurgents, whom I have found infuriated against him, and I am convinced they will make mince-meat of him.' *(Qu'on le couperait en petits morceaux.)* I kept back M. Thiers in spite of his resistance. Barrot went out alone to present himself to the people. He met with about the same success as Lamoriciere. He returned in about half an hour after and said to me, 'M. Thiers is no longer possible, and I am not much more.' He then ran to the Chateau, (Tuilleries.) I saw the ministers no more. Lamoriciere soon returned. He still had hopes of seeing the *emeute* calm down. It was then about 10 o'clock in the morning. Two battalions of the Tenth Legion, under the orders of Col. Lemercier, made their appearance on the Place du Carrousel. It was a God-send. I hastened up to them; I harangued them. I was applauded; but among the applause were mingled cries of 'Vive la Reforme!' 'A bas Guizot!' The King came out and reviewed these two battalions. He was well received by them. I imagined he was going to remain on horseback, and to show himself to the troops and the people, when, to my utter astonishment, I saw him re-enter the court, (of the Tuilleries,) dismount, and return to the Chateau. I at once put myself at the head of the two battalions of the Tenth Legion, and stationed them in detachments at the entrance of all the streets which issue on the Rue de Rivoli. Barricades were in course of construction there. I forced the people to abandon them. My only means were persuasion and the presence of the National Guard.

"Many civilians came to warn me that I exposed myself to the greatest danger, and that I should probably be killed. I paid no attention their warnings. I returned to the Place du Carrousel with (I admit) a certain degree of confidence that, if we stood firm round the Chateau, and if a certain number of the National Guard could be mustered the *emeute* might be appeased as soon as the masses were informed of the nomination of a ministry that guarrantied reform. I have since considered that that hope was, on my part, the result of great simplicity; for I had long learned that an enemy is never discouraged by the retreat of his adversary, nor are tumultuous masses discouraged by concessions. Another circumstance augmented this illusion. It was announced to me that a numerous column, proceeding from the Palais Royal, was coming to present a petition to the King. General Lamoriciere was close by me. I sent him to endeavor to stop this column, and to tell them to send the petition to the King by three delegates. He started on his mission with right good will; but he soon came back to inform me that they refused to listen to him, and that they were still advancing. I hastened on to meet the crowd, but I only reached them at the moment they were issuing opposite the detached house that Colonel Joubert called a *quille*. The column haulted when they heard my voice. I harangued them with much energy and some pathos. The proof that I succeeded is that they advanced hastily to me, and held out their hands to me. One individual only, who was dressed as a National Guard, cried out to me, 'Are you Marshal Bugeaud?' 'Yes, I am the man,' I said. 'It is you who massacred our brethren in the Rue Transonain!' 'You are a liar,' I answered; 'for I was not there at all.' He made a movement with his musket. I rushed at him and seized hold of his weapon; but those who were about him soon reduced him to silence, and then they all shouted, 'Vive la Marshal Bugeaud! Honor to military glory!' I then had near me the Major of Cavalry, (Trocher,) Col. Ferey, and the Artillery Captain, (Faber.) After being shaken hands with thousands of times, I prevailed on the column to retrace their steps; and many of those who composed it promised me to return to their quarters and re-establish order.

"A few moments after, I heard musket-shots in the direction of the Louvre. I did not know we had a detachment here. It was then about 11 o'clock, or half-past 11—I had no time to look at my watch. I galloped up to a battalion of the Fifth Light Infantry, and said to the men, 'As they are beginning the combat, we accept it. I march at your head.' At this instant two aids-de-camp of the King came to announce to me that his Majesty had just abdicated in favor of the Count de Paris; that a regency was about to be proclaimed; and that Marshal Gerard was invested with the command of the troops! I at once ordered a battalion to advance alone on the side of the Louvre. I could not bring myself to credit intelligence of so extraordinary a kind. I hastened to the Chateau to be sure of its truth; I found the King writing his abdication in the midst of an immense crowd who were urging him to complete the act. *I opposed it with all my force*; I said that it was too late, and that it would have no other effect than to complete the discouragement of the troops; that musket-shots were already heard; and that the only thing now to be done was to fight it out. The Queen took my part, and supported me with great energy. The King rose before completing what he was writing. But the Duke of Monpensier and many other persons cried out that the King had promised to do it, and that he must keep his word. Numerous cries supported these words; my voice was covered by them, and the King sat down to write again. I still heard the firing. I rushed out to the court to go to battle with the first body of troops of good-will I could lay my hands on. My horse was at the door; I leaped on him, and called on all who heard me to follow me.

"At this moment, M. Cremieux, who was coming from the Chateau, caught hold of my leg, and shouted to me: 'Don't go, Marshal; you expose yourself uselessly to death; all is over!' I soon shook off M. Cremieux. I galloped to the Place du Carrousal—decided on assuming the offensive. But, oh! forever shame, and sorrow, and stupefaction! I beheld the whole of the troops, who had broken by platoons to the right and left, evacuating the Place du Carrousal in all directions.

"While I had been at the Chateau, Marshal Gerard it was, I presume, who gave the order to the troops to return to their barracks. It was impossible for me to arrest this multiplied movement. The heads of the column were already on the quay or in the neighboring streets. I lifted up my hands to Heaven, and I quitted the spot. I was escorted only by a single officer, Captain Faber. I went along the quay, close to the water, and, on arriving in front of the Chamber of Deputies, I found the approaches abandoned and the gates shut—without a single sentinel—without a guard—without, in a word, a human being. I had already surmised that the Deputies were not assembled, as I had seen crowds of them in the Tuilleries or its neighborhood. I was, nevertheless, looking for some one to give me information, when a band of rioters, who were coming along the Quai d'Orsay, began to shout 'A bas Marshal Bugeaud!' I galloped up to the front and said, 'Do you know, my men, what you are shouting. a bas the conqueror of Abdel Kader!—a bas the man who vanquished the Arabs and who won Africa for you!—a bas the man who may yet lead you to victory against Germans and Russians. Before a month pass over, perhaps you may stand in need of my experience and of my energy!' These few words soon conciliated them. They then began to shout out, 'Vive la Marechal Bugeaud!' and they all crowded round me and shook hands with me.—At the entrace of the Rue de l'Universite I found another band, and the same scene was gone through. These two incidents made me lose sight of the Chamber of Deputies. Nevertheless, I reflected that the Chamber was not protected by a human being; but yet I thought that Marshal Gerard, who had the command, and who could dispose of from 5,000 to 6,000 men who were on the Place de la Concorde, would look to it. I therefore went home to take off my uniform as quickly as possible, and to hasten to the chamber. Some generals who came to see me made me lose half an hour. When I reached the Palais Bourbon (Chamber of Deputies) I saw deputies quitting the chamber in a state of the greatest terror, and presenting the most deplorable figure. Those who were capable of speaking said to me: 'All is over; they are about to proclaim the republic!' I rushed to a detachment of the Tenth Legion that had its arms piled in the Place, and who seemed not to be in the slightest degree aware of what was passing. 'Do you wish for the republic?' I cried to them. 'No! no! *Sacreblue!* We do not wish it.' 'Very well; let us march to the Chamber to protect the regent and to insure the promulgation of the regency.' They were only about 150 men, commanded by a young major. They snatched up their arms at once. While they were doing so, General Oudinot ran from the court and called on the same National Guard. He harangued them with a warmth and an enthusiasm which won for him all my esteem. I caught him by the hand and pressed it earnestly. We entered the court. I snatched up the musket of an invalid. Alas! it was too late. About fifteen deputies ran out at the same moment, and said: 'It is all over. The Duchess is going to the Invalides by the garden of the presidence; the republic is proclaimed.'

"The National Guard stopped short. There was evidently nothing more to be done. We were not in sufficient force to restore matters. Thus fell the monarchy that had given to France seventeen years of peace and prosperity. History presents nothing more shameful, nothing more deplorable. It only learned at a later period the shameful conduct of the troops, who standing in the Place de la Concorde, and in number from 5,000 to 6,000 men, remained quiet while a detachment of the Municipal Guard was butchered before their eyes.

"I had promised you, my dear ——, a succinct narrative of these events, and in conformity with my character I have now kept my word; and, though I have omitted a multitude of details and incidents, I have been too prolix. I hope you will not complain of it. You well understand, my dear colleague, that this recital must on no account be published; it ought not to be published. The utmost you are at liberty to do is to allow a few intimate friends to read it, but you must not permit any one to make a copy.

"I have not told the whole truth; but I have said not a word that is not perfectly correct, and which was not witnessed by thousands of persons. I have learned in the most positive manner that in those heart-rending circumstances, and from the many letters of officers of the army and of the National Guard, far from being lowered in the opinion of those who saw me, I have gained. An unexampled concourse of circumstances paralyzed me. I had no opportunity of making use of my experience or of the military qualities with which Nature had endowed me. I had not—I have shown it in the beginning—anything more than the shadow of a command. The ministers, the King, the princes, the *bourgeoisie*, all interfered and impeded me. How I wished at that moment that the whole of them—the court and the government—were at Vincennes! But, above all, what ought to have been done was, to give me the command fifteen days previously, in order to prepare the troops, to identify them with my manner of acting, and to supply them, on every point, with all things necessary for such a conflict. In this respect everything had been forgotten, in spite of my repeated admonitions—admonitions given even officiously. There was no plan either for hostilities or for the retirement of the government—no orders given to the troops as to the mode of acting. The supply of ammunition was ridiculously small. There were no magazines of provisions on the principal points in the interior—no implements for breaking open doors and penetrating into the houses. In a word, there was nothing which showed that the slightest precaution had been taken. The only thing done was to mark out to the different corps a route to enter on the principal points of occupation. That route had been drawn up, revised, and augmented since 1843. It was all that had been prepared or imagined by the generals who were charged with watching over the destinies of the monarchy. Whenever I had shown a disposition to speak to the ministers on the subject. and to warn them against such dangerous indifference, I was heard with inattention, and with an air of *ennui;* and I saw in their malicious smile that they believed I was jealous of those who were in command, and that I wished to solicit the command for myself.—They did not feel how much devotedness was in my exhortations to them.

"Marshal BUGEAUD, Duke d'Isly."

"On the above letter scarcely any comment is necessary. All parties seemed to have been paralyzed, if not ignorant of the danger which, for so many days, was apparent. From all I can learn, I am disposed to believe that in a similar emergency the present government will not allow itself to be taken unawares. Independently of the general system of precaution, each inflammatory proclamation of the London refugees is responded to quietly but instantaneously by additional measures. For instance, an immense quantity of ammunition belonging to the National Guard has been taken from the Hotel de Ville, where it had been deposited, to the forts. The Hotel de Ville, you may depend upon it, is not left unfurnished. Reviews in the barracks, called *revues d'altere*, are of frequent occurrence. The General himself visits the soldiers' quarters when least expected, to see if the men are ready to turn out at a moment's warning; and yesterday the locks were removed from the muskets of all the soldiers of the garrison who were absent on leave, and deposited in a place of security. The activity of General Baraguay d'Hilliers is incessant. All these precautions are, I repeat, not owing to any but general anticipations, and rather occasioned by the incessant exhortations proceeding from the insurrectionary committees in London than anything else."

"CALL AND SEE,"

AT CHARLES BARR'S **Merchant Tailor's Manufacturing Establishment,** if you *cannot* select as *fine* and *cheap* from his stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, as any in the city. He will take great pleasure in waiting on any one who may favor him with a call; and, in all cases, will warrant his work to be done in a workmanlike manner, by MECHANICS RESIDING IN OUR TOWN, *and under his own eye.*

The period has arrived when we should **"encourage home industry."** From the great care bestowed in the selection of his Goods—the strict attention paid to the manufacturing department—and the vast assistance of his *Sewing Machine*, (which stitches a yard per minute,) he feels confident, from all these circumstances, that he is above *competition* in this place. A few of the articles comprising his stock are enumerated below, viz:

Superfine French black, blue, brown and green Cloths;
Do. English " " " " do.
Do. " " " " " Cassimeres;
Do. French " " " " "
Do. Lama, Thibet, Habit, Cashmeretts and Drab d'Ete;
Do. French silk, satin, and Granadine Vestings, all colors;
Do. Paris, Toilenette, silk and Marseilles welting Vest Shapes, all shades and colors;
Do. Satin d'Chine and white embroidered and Damask Silk Vestings, all shades and colors;
Superfine white figured and buff Marseilles Vestings;
A large supply of Linen Drill of all descriptions, direct from the manufactory;
A splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Shirts and Three Ply Standing Collars;
Merino and Gauze Shirts and Drawers; ½ Hose, great variety;
Black, white and colored Kid, superior Silk, Lisle, Berlin, Thread, and Clerical Gloves;
De Joinville Ties, fancy Silk Cravats and Scarfs;
S. A. Stocks; Summer Stocks and Ties; Satin Opera Ties;
Black Silk Knots; Silk and Linen and figured Lawn Cravats;
Linen and Fancy Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Black Italian and English Silk Cravats;
A superior article embroidered Silk Suspenders.
Together with a large assortment of **Ready-Made Clothing.**
Over Sack Coats, Dress do., Frock do., Brown Linen Sack, Frock and Dress Coats; Pants; and a great variety of Cloth, Cashmarette, and Silk and Satin Vests; and a small assortment of Military Equipments and Trimmings; all of which will be sold *low* for *cash* or to PUNCTUAL customers, and in all cases where accounts are opened, they *must* be closed on the 1st July and 1st January, and all *cash* purchasers of Five Dollars and upwards will be allowed a discount of six per cent.
Wilmington, N. C., April 18, 1851 32-tf

GENT.'S Silk 1-2 Hose. A superior article—Nova Scotia spun—just at hand. Call at
SCOTT & BALDWIN'S
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SILK and Gauze Under-Shirts. A few dozen different qualities, large and small sizes, at
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NOTICE Extra. Owing to the increased demand of our trade in the following articles, we have been induced to enlarge our stock of Fruit, Confectionary, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff of all kinds, which retailers and others can select from at lowest prices. WILKINSON & ESLER.

SALT. 3,200 bushels, cargo of Dutch Brig Enchantress, from St. Martin's. For sale by MILES COSTIN.

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

FISH Hooks and Lines, of all sizes and kinds. Best Silk, Grass, Linen, and Cotton Lines, in quantities sufficient for all the wants of the trade, to whom he offers them at the lowest Northern prices. For sale by
April 11, 1851] J. M. ROBINSON.

Agricultural.

From the American Agriculturist.

Management of Manure on Cultivated Soils.

As the collection of manure is submitted on all hands to be the prime source of agricultural prosperity, I submit the following, on the management of certain matters, with a view to that object:

The first thing to be attended to is the selection of a suitable spot for a manure heap. This should be on the top of some rising ground, or on a ground, at least, so level that there can be no run of water to and from it, in case of violent rains. A true regard to economy will also suggest that it should be placed on some field for which benefit it is mainly intended.

Having marked out the ground, say 25 feet by 15, or any other dimensions suitable to your means, sink stakes, three or four inches in diameter, two feet below the surface of the ground, and rising to any convenient height above, at each corner, and at proper distances along the sides and ends. Now collect from the woods sufficient leaf mould or rich virgin soil to cover the whole space inclosed, one foot deep, laying old rails or any other material at hand fit for the purpose. along the inside of the stakes, as the mould rises, to confine it within its place. Next take from the stalls of your animals, (the way of managing which will presently be given,) as much manure as will cover this mould all over equally to the depth of one foot, except the sides and ends, which should invariably be mould only, for at least six inches from the rails, by which means it will be perceived that the rich and enriching material will be so cased up as to prevent an escape of the gases.—Then cover this layer of manure as soon as may be, in order to prevent loss by evaporation, with mould from the woods, to the depth of six inches, and cover the whole with any kind of straw, as wheat, oat, barley, rye, or buckwheat, one foot deep. This will do much to enrich the surface, at the same time that it prevents injury from the sun and wind. Leaves will do, but straw is much better. [!] Let it stand in this state until your stalls again require cleaning. You will then remove the straw and spread another layer of manure, except the sides and ends, to the depth of one foot, and over that a new layer of mould six inches deep, as before, finally replacing the straw as in the first instance. Go on repeating the process till you have got the heap to the top of the stakes; then replace the straw and let the whole stand till required for use, commencing a new heap anywhere else most convenient.

As it may be thought the layers of manure would be too thick, I will now give some directions for the management of the horse stable, cattle stalls, hog pens, &c., from which it is to be taken. Before entering upon this, however, I would pause one moment to remind the reader of what he has been again and again told in this valuable journal; namely, that any animal that is worth keeping at all, is, on all accounts, worth keeping well. Probably there is nothing in which the farmer errs so fatally to himself, as in the system of starvation so often pursued with regard to his poor, suffering brutes. One animal well fed is of more profit in the end than three half fed; and for the same reasons, the manure from one well fed, is worth all the poverty-stricken droppings of three times its number half starved. Few things are more evident to reason than these; and yet there are very few things which some men of intelligence are so slow to receive and act upon. It is with us, respecting animals, very much as with regard to acres; every one is crying "more, more," when, in nine cases out of ten, every individual acquisition is a positive and material loss. It would be difficult to lay down a rule on this subject, of universal applicability. This much, however, may safely be said; if you want good animals, and good rich manure, (which, if properly managed, will always be a fair compensation for the food consumed in making it,) you must not stint your animals; you must feed as nearly *to the full*, in quantity and quality, as you can without waste.

Another rule highly necessary to success in manufacturing manure, is, that every animal on a plantation should be housed at night, the year round; and in winter by day, except so much time as is necessary for them to get water and take sufficient exercise. In very cold weather, they should be let out only to get water, and then immediately be put up again. This is the writer's own rule, and he finds it works well in every case, except in regard to hogs, which, for some reason, do not appear to bear confinement in the day time in this climate. This practice is rare at the South. If there is another instance of it in North Carolina, he is not aware of it. The advantages of it, however, are obvious, and sooner or later it will be adopted by all.

Into the stalls of these animals, before they are allowed to enter, mould should be thrown to the depth of one foot. As soon as this has become saturated, a mixture of virgin soil, leaves, and old logs sufficiently decayed to break up finely, together with the scrapings from beneath and around them, should from time to time be added in sufficient quantities to keep all dry and comfortable. A little shelled corn thrown into the stalls and pens will induce the hogs to root and mix up the whole together, in the best manner, at no cost. When the accumulation has become too great for convenience, let it be taken out and put upon the pile, as above directed. Before the animals are again put in, throw mould, as at first, or any material fitted to absorb and retain the urine and juices, to the depth of one foot. From this, it will be seen that no manure goes into the pile in a state tending to waste. When required for use, the pile is cut down perpendicularly and as evenly as possible, in order to pulverize it well and make the whole mixture equal.

The writer has now pursued this plan to a greater or less extent for several years. Its advantages are, that it saves the expense of all tedious preparations to prevent the escape of fertilizing matter. It is adapted to every man's capacity, and every man's means. Nothing is ever seen escaping from one of these piles—no ammonia on a damp or frosty morning ascending like smoke from a furnace—a case so common where the contents of stables are thrown out without any admixture to absorb it. The rain never falls in more than sufficient quantities to afford the necessary moisture, while the straw, always to be kept on top, is an effectual protection from sun and wind. Its tendency to promote the health and thriftiness of the animals must be obvious. Their stalls are always sweet and comfortable. Of course, this pla. also saves the expense of building manure houses. Its superiority to the mode of managing these matters commonly recommended—that is, hollowing out the barn-yard into the form of a ditch, and throwing the manure into it to be washed away and wasted by rain, wind, and sun—will readily appear. Animals should not be permitted to run in a barn-yard, except in going to and from their places of confinement; and to prevent any loss from this, it should be kept constantly covered with mould, leaves, straw, &c., which, once or twice a year, may be scraped up to put on the heap between the layers of manure.

There are numerous other sources from which materials may be drawn to augment and enrich these heaps; such as weeds, the scrapings of garden walks, the contents of privies, fowl and pigeon houses, rotten chips, sawdust—a capital thing to throw into pigsties and cow stables—old rags, hog's hair, coal ashes, soap suds, dish water, urine from the chambers, which may be poured upon them daily, and last, though not least, corn cobs. These are sadly wasted at the South. Give a really good manager ten acres of land, and the corn cobs that are burned or thrown away upon some of our large Southern plantations. and I verily believe, though as poor as poverty in the outset, he would in a few years become a very comfortable liver. By this plan, these will of course be preserved. Where corn is fed to hogs and horses in the ear, the cobs will be mixed up with the materials under foot, where they are finally thrown; when shelled for family use, or other purposes, they should be carefully gathered up and thrown upon the barn-yard or into the hog pens.

A person who has not tried this plan, could hardly conceive how large a mass of rich fertilising matter may thus be collected in the course of a year from a very few animals, and how greatly, if well followed up, it will add to the value of landed property. It is well known that the whole mass, by lying a sufficient time, and at last thoroughly mixed together, will become nearly as valuable as so much raw stable manure. While a place alongside of it of equal, perhaps far greater original value, is going perceptibly and rapidly to ruin, the one on which this or some better system is pursued will be quite as rapidly improving in beauty, fertility, and the various means of comfortable living. The garden, which at first produced scarcely anything eatable, begins to send forth daily its stores of the finest vegetables; the field, which produced only sedge grass, and that with many bare spots, blasted with yearly increasing crops of grain; here, unsightly patches are clothed with rich verdure; the orchard, renewed and invigorated, teems with fruit sweet to the taste, healthful to the body, and delightful to the eye; everything looks cheerful, smiling, and happy. The very animals participate in the general blessing.—Their glossy skins, their sportive motions, their indolence, and their ease, testify their comfort, and the enjoyment they find in the abundance they have thus been made instrumental in creating around them.

T. S. W. MOTT.

Belvoir, N. C., Feb. 18th, 1851.

From the Southern Cultivator.

Sheep Husbandry at the South.

This subject is of sufficient importance to warrant far more discussion in the Cultivator than it has hitherto received. Whether the extraordinary efforts now put forth in England to substitute flax for cotton, in part, shall succeed or not, Sheep Husbandry is likely to be some day both popular and profitable in all the cotton growing States. We have before us a short communication from Mr Gideon Lee, an emigrant from Western New York, who keeps a flock of about 2000 in Texas. We will give Patent Office questions and his answers:

1. What breeds of sheep prevail in your district or section of country?
A. Chiefly Mexican, with a small admixture of Merino, Southdown, Bakewell, and lately a few fine German bucks have been introduced.
2. What is about the annual clip of wool per head?
A. Rarely 3 pounds. Mexican sheep yield 2½; others (Southdown and Bakewell) 3½ pounds.
3. Are sheep healthy and prolific in young?
A. Mexican sheep are prolific, but unhealthy; Merinos and others healthy, and I think *more productive than at the North.*
4. What are the prevailing diseases?
A. The rot; a kind of congestive chill from want of shelter against "Northers," and other wants in summer.
5. Are the farmers or planters of your region increasing their flocks?
A. Not much; owing to the cold weather and bad grass this winter.
6. Where is your wool marketed?
A. In New York and New Orleans.
7. What is believed to be the cost a head a year to keep sheep in your district?
A. Twenty cents; which go chiefly to pay for the services of shepherd, and for salt.
8. During how long a period in the winter must your sheep receive dry fodder?
A. Some years they are fed not at all; in others two months, according to the drought.
9. What are your grasses and esculents for feeding sheep in summer?
A. Musquite or Muskeet grass, and sedge grass.
10. What is the winter feed of sheep—green or dry?
A. Green.

It is not often that we are favored with more condensed answers to inquiries than our correspondent has given to the above ten questions. Mr. Beck writes on the same subject that: "I have never seen a shelter for sheep in Texas during eleven years' residence, and I have no hesitancy in saying that the rot alluded to by Mr. Lee, is owing entirely to the want of shelter."

Nothing surprises a Northern man so much, till he gets accustomed to it, as the little attention paid in the South to the construction of comfortable sheds for neat cattle, mules, sheep, and hogs. The variations in temperature are as sudden and great in the Southern as in the Northern States; and cold rains are more copious and trying in the Southern than in the Northern climate. It is foolishness to disregard the laws of health, or of latitudes. The fact that a kind Providence has done so much for the people of the South, inclines too many to do next to nothing for themselves. If the United States beat the world at its grand Fair in London, in fine wool, by actual measurement, as we think more than probable, the premium samples will be the native products of a Southern State. Might not the Editor of this journal be proud of such a victory? While he aims to talk plainly, never harshly, to his readers, he desires to let the world understand the invaluable resources of the Southern half of this vast Confederacy. Wool is an important staple the annual consumption of which increases much faster than population; and whereas land is impoverished by exclusive cotton culture, it may be economically improved by combining sheep husbandry with tillage. We know well that one branch of agriculture can be managed with less care to the owners of a plantation than two or three branches; but all tillage and no stock, no forage crops, nor cheap manure, rapidly deteriorate the soil. The most rigid experiments have demonstrated that a farm in good hands, which keeps a sheep to the acre, will produce more wheat in 20 years than it would without any sheep, and cultivated in the usual manner. The manure made by a sheep in a year will produce more vegetables than the sheep consumes. This providential gain in fertility provides for an increase of the ovine race; and where one does not wish to increase his flock, he has the raw material at hand to increase his crop of cotton or grain. We say distinctly to our readers, that the experience of agriculturists since Cain tilled the earth, has shown that husbandry and tillage should go together. Of the two operations, husbandry is the more natural, but certainly not the more useful. Provide sheep with a good enclosed pasture, and in a few years they will provide you with a field that shall produce a double harvest, by reason of their having run upon it. The best crops of potatoes, corn, wheat and barley, we have ever seen, in a not unobserving life, were found on old sheep pastures, broken up and properly cultivated. We are not ignorant of the fact that sheep sometimes injure land at the South; the blame, however, is in the husbandman, not the sheep. To feed a field too closely is like running it down with cotton. A man must have some judgment to be a skillful farmer, no matter where he lives. The fact that a gentleman from Western New York, has embarked in sheep husbandry, in Texas, without providing good shelters for his sheep, is a mark against him. The popular idea of subsisting on the spontaneous fruits of the earth without labor, may do for savages, not for a civilized society. Barns, and stables, and sheds are as necessary as dwelling houses. They are as useful as hats, shoes, coats and shirts. All manure should be stored in the basements of barns and stables, and composted with leached ashes, plaster and swamp muck. We have seen thousands of sheep wintered in barns, on wheat straw and chaff, with a moderate feed of cut turnips, of oats or corn, a day. Their wool, mutton and manure, bring cheap gold to the farmer. Turnips grow quite as well in Georgia as in New York; and they might be fed off in the field at the South as is practiced in England. We have many communications about keeping sheep in the woods, but we do not approve of the system, for good wool can never be shorn under such circumstances. Our friends at the South must get in the way of producing clean, handsome wool, before dirty wool can command a fair price. It is of no use to grumble at the buyers, the producer must furnish a first rate article to make half of the bargain in selling it. This remark applies not less to cotton than to wool. Foul wheat is more common than clean; and foul land is still more general in all the States of the Union.

Neatness and system are the cardinal points in agrtculture. not to be departed from with safety.—Wool should be carefully washed before it is clipped, by taking the sheep into clear water, in a stream, or by placing it into a vat of water prepared for the purpose. A model wool-growing establishment is needed in every Southern State to teach the practical part of the business. Much depends on the way in which fleeces are put up for market. Good cotton, slovenly ginned and badly packed in bales, is, as every reader knows, diminished in market value ten per cent, if not twenty. In all farming operations, there is an art which must be practiced to be well understood. To this rule, wool-growing is no exception.

PRESS VS. SQUEEZE.—A young man from the country, going to call on some musical young ladies the other evening, he was told that he must ask them to sing, and should they refuse, he ought to press them. Accordingly he commenced by requesting Miss Mary to favor him with a song. She gently declined, said she had a cold, &c. "Well, then, miss," said our hero, "thup-pose I thqueese you, don't you think you might sing?" The girl fainted immediately.

FIVE HUNDRED AND FOUR FEET OF BLACK SNAKES!—A young son of Mr. Thomas L. Fox, of Waterford, discovered a den of black snakes on "Great Neck," so called in that place, not long since. Upon examination, *one hundred and twenty-six* were taken out and killed—some of them measuring six feet—but the average length being about four feet. We turn out Waterford against the world, on snakes. This beats all fish stories. We pause to be beaten on snakes.—*New London Star.*

Schools.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE First Session of this Seminary commenced on the 17th instant, under very favorable auspices, and it is hoped that it will be liberally patronised by the public, more especially by those living in the Eastern part of the State. Jacksonville is a very pretty little town, the county site of Onslow, and is perfectly accessible at all seasons of the year, both by land and water. Mrs JANETTE F. REID has now the charge of the Seminary, who was some time Professor in Greensboro' Female College, and is esteemed fully competent to maintain the responsibility entailed by the position she occupies, and will not fail to render ample justice to all who may come within the influence of her instructions.

Board may be had in good families at $6 per month.

Terms at the following rates, per session of 5 months:

Orthography, Reading, and Arithmetic	$8 00
Higher branches of English	12 50
French	5 00
Music on Piano	17 00
For use of Instrument	3 00
Guitar	15 00
Drawing and Painting in water colors	5 00
Ornamental Needle Work	5 00

No reduction made in tuition fees, except in cases of protracted sickness. A. J. MURRIL,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C., March 25, 1851 29-3m

Spirit of the Age, Raleigh, and Newbernian, Newbern, will publish three months, and forward accounts to this office for collection.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!

JUST Received and for sale at L. H. Pierce's Bookstore, the following new and highly interesting Books, just published.

Freemasonry revealed, by e